Watchman

Bellefonte Republican.

Established In 1869} "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Jhall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS : $1.00 Per Year

VOL. XXXIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1902. NO. 45

SECOND WEEK OF COURT

David Miller Receives His Sentence for Killing Robert Roach.

EIGHT YEARS AND ELEVEN MONTHS

In the Western Penitentiary at Solitary Confinement and Hard Labor—Many Cases Continued.

THE PROCEEDINGS UP TO DATE

Reported by W. Harrison Walker, Esq.

The second week of November Term of Court convened at Bellefonte in the Court House on Monday morning, the 1st day of December, with Hon. John G. Love, P. J., on the bench, and Prothonotary Gardner, Register Archey and Court Stenographer Burrows in their respective places.

The forenoon session, as usual, was mostly taken up in the presentation of motions and petitions by the several members of the bar, after which the list of cases was called over and disposition made, the following being continued :

Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs. Geo. Lucas, et al, replevin. Plea, non cepit and property.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. John Ardel, Jr., et al, replevin. Plea, non cepit and property.

Lehigh Valley Coal Co. vs. A. J. Greist. replevin. Plea. non cepit and property.

J. L. Bathurst vs. Harry R. Curtin et al. Ejectment. Plea, not guilty.

Philip Iddings and wife vs. Spring twp. Trespass. Plea, not guilty.

Geo. T. Brew, surviving administrator of Geo. W. Jackson, deceased, vs. Jackson, Hastings & Co. Assumpsit. Plea, non assumpsit.

Edward Rider vs. Emma C. Rider. Subpoena in divorce.

Emanuel T. Rote vs. William C. Jordon et al. Assumpsit. Plea, non assumpsit.

The following cases were continued on account of being "Special and will have to be tried before another judge as Judge Love is an important witness in them :

Charles McCafferty vs. John Caldwell and Mary Cook. Ejectment. Special plea filed by leave of Court. Also, Chas. McCafferty vs. John Caldwell et al. Ejectment.

The following cases were settled by the parties in interest :

W. R. Shope vs. America Lyman et al. Assumpsit.

J. N. Royer vs. C. P. Long. Trespass. Plea not guilty.

Washington Cornet Band vs. W. O. Dougherty et al. Trespass.

A verdict was taken in the sum of $2,829.95 in favor of Trustees of Bellefonte Academy vs. Nancy J. McMean et al.

A verdict was taken in the case of Borough of Philipsburg vs. William Way et al. in the sum of $56.18, with the question of law reserved by the Court, which will likely be disposed of at our next Argument court in January.

A verdict was also taken in the case of J. R. Alexander et al vs. The Bellefonte Iron and Nail Works in the sum of of $1,422 in favor of the plaintiffs.

Also, in the case of the Overseers of the Poor of Haines Township vs The Administrators of the estate of Adam Jordan, dec'd, in the sum of $216.90.

Tuesday morning the case of Adriance, Platt & Co., a corporation of New York, vs. Homer B. Carr, of Milesburg, was called for trial. This was an action of assumpsit to recover the amount due on certain notes accepted by Carr from Miles Bumbarger for a binder sold by said Carr as the agent of Plaintiff Company in 1898. Two witnesses were heard on part of the Plaintiff Company when the defendant confessed judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $110 and costs and with a stay of execution for the period of six months.

Tuesday noon the case of Mabel Kunes vs. D. D. Kunes et al, replevin, plea, non cepit and property, was called for trial. The plaintiff alleged that the defendants had some of her personal property in their possession which they refused to deliver to her, whereupon she issued a writ in replevin.

Several appointments of auditor, road viewers, etc., were handed down by the Court.

Tuesday afternoon when court called David Miller, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, was brought into court for sentence. The Court, after a few words to the prisoner, sentenced him to pay a fine of one dollar, the costs of prosecution and to undergo imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement in the Western penitentiary for a period of eight years and eleven months.

C. P. Roney, who was found guilty last week of the crime of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution, and to undergo imprisonment at separate and solitary confinement in the Western penitentiary for a period of one year and four months.

At the close of last week's session of court the list of criminal cases were read off and the following disposed of :

Com. vs. James Grasemyer; charge, blackmail and extortion of money, prosecutor Enoch Hugg; nol pros. entered.

Com. vs. George Winslow; indictment malicious mischief; prosecutor Alexander Heverley; nol pros. filed.

Com. vs. Danny Small; indicted for aggravated assault and battery, prosecutor John E. Brown. The grand jury ignored the bill of indictment and placed the costs on the prosecutor.

Com. vs. Harry Burton; indicted for larceny and embezzlement; prosecutor, John E. Brown; bill ignored by the grand jury.

Com. vs. John Longwell and Ex. Confer, Overseers of Bogga Twp; indicted for neglect of duty, prosecutor Maggie Gummo; nol pros. entered by leave of Court.

Com. vs. John Carenfelt; indicted for making threats, prosecutor Andy Karkasz; nol pros. entered.

Com. vs. Samuel Reeder; indicted for larceny, prosecutor J. C. Condo; nol pros. entered.

Com. vs. Luther Kline; indicted for making an indecent assault on Myrtle Reeder. Defendant entered his plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution. The costs are over $100.

S. Kline Woodring, Esq., was appointed as auditor in the estate of Ann Oliver, dec'd.

W. D Crosby, Esq , as auditor in the estate of George S. Turner, dec'd.

T. J. Sexton, Esq , as auditor in the estate of George W. Male, dec'd.

S. Kline Woodring, Esq , William E. Tate and W. E. Hartsock were appointed viewers to view and lay out a road for public use in Ferguson township.

E. R. Chambers, Esq., William Johnsonbaugh and Christ Decker were appointed viewers to view and lay out a county bridge in Snow Shoe township.

Several subpoenas in divorce were awarded at this session of court.

Wednesday morning of this week the case of Mary S. Thomas vs. Thomas Butler and Burdine Butler was called. This is a feigned issue to try the title to certain personal property. This case was taken to the Supreme Court some months ago and a new trial awarded. The facts will appear in a later issue.

Lock Haven Man Beneficiary of French Spoliation Claims.

W. D. Kintzing, of Lock Haven, has received notice that the United States government will make the second distribution to the descendants of claimants of the French Spoliation claims. The government made the first distribution over a year ago.

Mr. Kintzing's father was a member of the firm of Pratt & Kintzing, who were doing business in Philadelphia, and who were among the losers of shipping which was destroyed on the seas by the French in the years 1799 and 1800.

The French government settled with the United States government for the losses many years ago, but it was not until the past few years that Congress saw its way clear to settle with the claimants.

Death of W. F. Cohick.

Warren F. Cohick, formerly of this place died at McElhatten Sunday night, of consumption. He was 39 years, 2 months and 23 days old. He was born at Larry's Creek, Lycoming county. After receiving his education he taught school at McElhattan, where he married Miss Aggie Conwell. Afterwards he was admitted to the Centre county bar. When his health began to fail, he went to Texas, where he was admitted to the bar at El-Paso. About two months ago he returned to McElhattan. His wife, two children, Harry and Nora, his parents, three brothers and one sister survive. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. Interment in Linwood cemetery.

Death of Mrs. Amanda Kline.

Mrs. Amanda Kline died at her home near Paradise on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. While her death was due to heart failure and was very sudden she had been in poor health for a long time before. Mrs. Kline was a daughter of Jonas Stine and was about 65 years old. She was first married to John Switzer; her second husband having been the late Capt Kline, a veteran of the Rebellion. Three daughters, all of whom are married, survive her.

CONGRESS OPENS!

It Assembled in the Capitol of the Nation at Noon.

MANY SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED

In the House the Question of the Trusts Will be the Uppermost Topic of Discussion and Many Bills Are Ready.

THE OUTCOME IS PROBLEMATICAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—When the congress convened today at noon to enter on the final session of the Fifty-seventh congress, a perfect deluge of bills, dealing with the trust question in all its phases, was thrown into the legislative hopper. It is admitted on all hands that this will be the most important topic of discussion. Indeed the leaders incline to the belief that beyond the appropriation bills and routine legislation it will be the only general subject on which there is a chance of action at the short session. As yet the leaders have formulated no measure and there exists a pretty wide divergence of opinion as to what can or should be done. The president's recommendations on the subject are awaited with interest. The most conservative opinion among the republican leaders seems to favor an appropriation for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. Such an appropriation, it is pointed out, could be placed on one of the regular appropriation bills and put through both houses without difficulty, whereas any amendment to the law itself, no matter how conservative, would likely meet opposition. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce commission, is one of those who believe that the Sherman law, if enforced, is sufficient to meet the situation and to-morrow he will introduce a bill appropriating $500,000 to be used by the department of justice in prosecutions under the present law. It's not improbable when the leaders ascertain exactly what can be done that a caucus of the republicans will be called to agree on a measure. Meantime the trust bills, introduced, probably will be referred to the judiciary committee. There is some question of jurisdiction. If a bill invokes the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, it properly should go to the commerce committee and if the taxing power of the government to the ways and means committee. But to secure uniformity all bills dealing with the subject have gone heretofore to the judiciary committee and this practice probably will be followed unless a fight for jurisdiction is made.

The leaders have already resolved to expedite the appropriation bills as much as possible in order to allow the largest margin of time for other matters. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, believes that the legislative executive and judicial, and the pension appropriation bills can be disposed of before the holidays. His committee will go to work at once and prepare the supply bills as rapidly as possible. The legislative and pension bills probably will be ready before the end of the week. One of the first things the appropriation committee will be called on to do, however, is to prepare a bill to provide for the coal strike commission. Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, has written a letter to Mr. Cannon, asking for an appropriation of $50,000 to defray the expenses of the commission to pay its clerical force and to furnish such compensation for its members as the president may fix. The appropriations' committee will meet today to prepare a bill, which, it is believed, will be presented and passed this week. No opposition from the minority is anticipated.

The Progressive Euchre.

The ladies of St. John's Catholic church gave a delightful social function in the shape of a Progressive Euchre party at St. John's Hall on Thanksgiving evening. There were fourteen tables filled with merry players and all had a delightful time. The first prize a handsome book was won by Mrs. Odille Mott, while the booby prize fell to Miss Christine Curry. The affair proved quite a success and it is hoped it will be a permanent weekly feature during the coming winter.

—The W. C. T. U. desire to state for the information of those who were interested in, and attended the meetings of Rev. Charles Inglis in Petrikin Hall, that the collections, about covered the expenses, and this will doubtless encourage the members who had the matter in charge to renew the work another season.

NATHANIEL BEERLY

Sudden Death of One of Boggs Townships' Well Known Citizens.

The many friends of Nathaniel Beerly Esq , were deeply shocked when the news became broadcast of that gentleman's sudden death which occurred about half past seven o clock last Tuesday. Mr. Beerly who was apparently in his usual good health that morning started from his home in Boggs township to come to the station at Milesburg to take the train to Bellefonte where he was subpoenaed in the Milesburg water case. When opposite the residence of a neighbor Mrs. John Sheckler he was suddenly seized with chills and seeing that lady at the door he asked permission to come in and get warm. When about to take a seat beside the stove he suddenly reeled and fell to the floor dead. Death was due to heart disease.

Squire Beerly was one of the best known men in Boggs township and for almost twenty five years has held the office of Justice-of-the-Peace. He was born September 28 1843 in Clinton county, and is a descendant of one of the most prominent pioneer families who emigrated to this country from Bavaria.

Squire Beerly enlisted when 19 years old in Co. B, 148th P. V. I., under Capt. James F. Weaver. Gen Beaver was the Colonel of this regiment. He enlisted August 29, 1862 and was mustered out with company June 1st 1865. He was detailed as a member of the brass band. He was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gettysburg and Petersburg. He was engaged in the mercantile business for some time but retired a few years ago.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church, the Grange and Geo. L. Potter Post of Milesburg. He was a typical American, and has a record as a soldier and business man to be proud of. He possessed a rare talent for music and was for many years leader of the Milesburg band which under his careful training won the first prize in the famous band tournament at Hecla Park, August 30, 1898 as the best band in Central Pennsylvania.

He is survived by his wife whose maiden name was Miss Ellen Heaton, one brother and two sisters, namely, Samuel and Mrs. Agnes Teller of Milesburg, and Mrs. Rebecca Watson, of Galeton, Potter county.

The funeral will take place Friday morning at ten o'clock from his late residence in Milesburg. Rev. Walter F. Carson, of the Presbyterian church will officiate. Interment in the Advent cemetery. The George L. Potter Post, at Milesburg will have charge of the services.

MRS. CATHERINE SMITH.

Expired at Her Home in Pine Grove Mills Sunday Evening.

Mrs. Catherine Smith, relict of the late Dr. James R. Smith, died Sunday evening at 6 o'clock at her residence on Water street, Pine Grove Mills, after an illness of three days duration. Death was due to liver complaint.

Mrs. Smith was a woman dearly beloved by the whole community. There she had spent most of her life, and she lived for her family, home and friends.

She was 72 years of age and her maiden name was Catherine Fredericks. Her husband was at one time Associate Judge of Centre county. She was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. Surviving her are eight of her ten children, who are left to sincerely mourn a kind and loving mother.

The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Hepler officiating. Interment beside her husband in the old cemetery at Pine Grove Mills.

Death of a Former Bellefonter.

At 2 o'clock Sunday morning Mr. Geo. W. Downing, Sr., died of apoplexy at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. R. A. Hoover, of Altoona, with whom he made his home for twelve years past. The deceased was born at McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, December 9, 1832, and was consequently aged 69 years, 11 months and 21 days. His wife preceded him to the grave twelve years ago. These children are left to mourn their loss : Mrs. R. A. Hoover, Mrs. W. A. Forrester and Geo. W. Downing, Jr., of Altoona; Mrs. R. B. Spangler, of Hastings, and Frank Downing, of Bellefonte.

The funeral services took place at the home of Mr. R. A. Hoover at 8:00 o'clock Monday morning. The body was brought to Bellefonte on Tuesday morning for interment.

The pall-bearers were Charles Smith, John M. Keichline, W. C. Heinle, Col. George A. Bayard, James Schofield and Gen. John I. Curtin.

OUR BOROUGH FATHERS.

Regular Semi-Monthly Session Held Monday Evening.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Shows a Balance in the Treasury of $2,709.31—The New Water Wheel in Place.

BILLS PAID AMOUNTING TO $929.12

The regular semi-monthly session of the Borough Council was held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the council chamber in the Public building on Howard street. President Reynolds was in the chair and the following members present : Knisely, Potter, Kirk, Derstine.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after which council proceeded to discuss the business before them.

George R. Meek, representing the Reynolds estate and, McCulley properties on Bishop street, asked council's permission to run surface water from these properties into sewer pipe in front of Catholic parsonage. It was granted.

Chairman Derstine, of Street committee, reported work done on streets during past two weeks.

Jared Harper, through the Water committee, requested that Borough water be extended to the Harry Crissman property on North Thomas street. Referred to Water committee with power to act.

The Fire and Police committee had nothing to report.

The report of the Finance committee was read by the chairman, Mr. Potter, and was as follows :

1902, Nov 3—Bal in Treasury	$3,736.81
24—Taylor dup 1899	100.00
24— " " 1900	100.00
—Burg. Blanchard, fines	10.00
—Taylor, dup 1901	100.00
— " " 1902	100.00
Dec. 1—Th Shaughnessy, from steam heat	9.15
—Do., fixing pavements	1.00
—Taylor, dup 1902	200.00
— " " 1899	100.00
— " " 1900	100.00
	$3,557.56
By Boro orders paid	848.25
Balance in Treasury	$2,709.31

Water Department Account :

1902, Nov 3—Bal in Treasury	$ 511.73
18—To check, Sam Ryan	335.77
Dec 1—To check, P R R Co	125.00
	$1,272.50
By sundry orders paid	$2,057.81
	1,272.50
Balance due Treasurer	$785.31

The Special Water committee reported that the new water wheel furnished by the Fitz Water Company of Hanover, Pa., was now in place and in good working order. The pump, however, has not yet arrived.

The following bills were approved and ordered paid :

Police pay roll	51.50
W L Steele, repairing w w building	43.82
Water Pay Roll	91.70
Bfte. Electric Co	1.70
" " " light for Sept	372.15
" " " lockup	12.00
P Gray Meek, print'g bonds and coup	20.00
Street pay roll	55.06
American Lime & Stone Co, bal due	1.74
R. B. Taylor, coal for W. W	214.05
Bellef't Fuel & Sup Co, coal	35.40
	$929.12

The Methodists of Lamar Have a New House of Worship.

The remodeled M. E. church at Lamar was dedicated Sunday. Rev. Dr. Gray, Presiding Elder Black, Rev. W. C. Robbins and Rev. Samuel Creighton were present and assisted in the dedicatory ceremonies.

The church has been entirely changed under the direction of the pastor, Rev. H. D. Flanigan. A new roof and belfry, new pews, new furnace and an acetyline light plant are the improvements. The changes cost $1,400. Of this amount $750 were needed Sunday. The entire amount was raised, so that the indebtedness has all been provided for.

The Salona choir was present and furnished the singing.

Sand-Baggers Get Nine Months.

At court the past week Joe Rice and Kulp convicted of sand-bagging and robbing young Vaux at Philipsburg several weeks ago, were each sentenced to nine months in the county jail. In addition a fine of $25.00 was imposed upon Rice. Young George was acquitted of complicity in the case.

—The ladies of the Methodist church will give an oyster supper in the Petrikin Cafe Friday evening of this week, beginning at 5 o'clock. Tickets 35 cents. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

SHORT AND PITHY.

Thirty majority in Congress makes it safe enough.

Thanksgiving is over. Now get ready for Christmas.

We will soon begin to receive reports of the biggest hog slaughtered.

The Eagle makes a fine national bird, but for local and internal affairs, give us the turkey.

Let us hope that it will be many years before another murder case will come before our court.

No Sir-ree Senator Hanna has no idea of retiring from Politics, the Senator is not of a retiring disposition.

Some of the Democrats have it in for Col. Guffey and are determined to depose him as their state leader. It will depend upon how he is disposed.

Emperor William did not think it beneath his dignity to attend the funeral of Herr Krupp the great gun maker. He even went to the grave on foot.

It is becoming more apparent every day that President Roosevelt will have no regularly organized opposition to his re-election it will be practically unanimous.

Booker T. Washington one of the greatest colored men who ever lived, says that his work is for the betterment of his race, and that he is not in politics.

It took the "Daily News" just two weeks to drive the slot machines out of Bellefonte and no thanks to the Guardians of the Peace for any assistance in the matter.

Pres. Baer is once more to the front in trying to prevent a compromise between Attorney McVeigh and John Mitchell in relation to miner's wages. Mr. Baer will have lots to answer for.

The Pittsburg Manufacturing industries are capitalized at 2,500,000,000 dollars; this is more than the ordinary mind can grasp or comprehend, and Pittsburg is only one city of a thousand.

The Chicago Professor who publishes the fact that a man can support a family on $300. per year is telling nothing new. Any Editor knows this from experience, and lots of us do it on less.

The gentlemen of South Carolina who objects to President Roosevelt appointing a colored man to a position in that state, have discovered that when "Teddy" thinks he is right he will go ahead.

Bears are abundant this winter in Main. That is where "Teddy" should have gone, or perhaps he wasn't in earnest as to the character of the game he was after when he went to Mississippi.

It is not what you might call a spirit of harmony that is existing among the Democrats. They are calling each other traitors and other pet names and blaming each other for the result of the last election.

Notwithstanding the advance of price in almost every line of trade we continue to furnish the "Republican" for one dollar per year. We want the people to read the best and newsiest paper published in Center County.

The corn crop of Missouri this year amounts to 3,150,000,000 bushels. Wont the Boarding houses down there regale their boarders with mush. If it had been in Kentucky, it would have been turned into something besides mush.

President Wilson of Princeton don't want much, he only asks for twelve millions of dollars to place that institution where it should be. We hope he will get it and in order to show our sincerity will give him our best wishes.

The first installment of snow for this Winter came to us suddenly last Sunday, covering everything under its white mantle. The boys and girls were in high glee and could scarcely wait until Monday morning, so impatient where they to begin coasting.

There appears to be a superfluity of cash in the State Treasury and some persons are wondering how to get rid of it. We will say to these folks, don't worry, for by the time the next Legislature gets through, the Treasury will look as though it had been struck by a cyclone.

If Reed Smoot of Utah, it sent to the United States Senate and is a Mormon in belief, as has been stated. We call upon the present members, if they would preserve the dignity of that body to prevent him from taking his seat. In order to retain respect of the American people our Senators must turn him down and do it as quickly as possible. There should be no room there for men of his "ilk."

GLIMPSES HERE AND THERE.

Several New Subscribers Added to the List, Especially at Roland.

When passing through Milesburg on my recent trip I met Mrs. Gibbs, who showed me the superior stereoscopes and views which she is selling, especially for the Christmas holidays. A very pleasant visit was made to the home of Frank Wallace, the brick manufacturer. Though Mr. Wallace has not carried on operations very regularly of late, yet the site and facilities for such a plant are exceedingly good and a stock company with plenty of capital and more modern methods of manufacture would doubtless find it exceedingly profitable. Mr. Wallace is a veteran at this business and his sons have also been trained to it. On the way out toward Yarnell I called on the venerable Philip Resides, whose health during the past six months has been so poor as to keep him at home most of the time.

Rev. Sparks is holding revival services in the U. B. church at Yarnell. Harry Kessling, who recently moved from Snow Shoe to Yarnell, consented to take the REPUBLICAN, as did also Miles Poorman of Snow Shoe. In the locality where Miles Heaton lives it seems to me that there is a necessity for another school. The children are compelled to walk two miles or more, which is too far at any time, especially in cold, stormy weather. Therefore, why not another school? Rain began to fall just as I reached Jacob Yarnell's home, and though in most things I am not very wise I at least know enough to go in out of the rain. Then too there must have been some Providence that brought the rain just at that time, for there is certainly no other home in all that hospitable region where I could have been treated so well. The next day Mr. and Mrs. Yarnell attended the funeral of the late James Lucas and they were also preparing to butcher on Wednesday, the 26th. The funeral was one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever known in that section. Mr. Yarnell is one of the best paying subscribers on the entire REPUBLICAN list and took advantage of my visit to push his credit way up to May 24, 1904.

Next day I met Milton Nyman, who is also an old-time patron of the paper, and Edward Confer, who is a young man, added his name to the list. I lodged with and enjoyed the hospitality of J. W. Lucas and family. This family includes eleven children, all of whom have reached adult years and all are still living. Then I returned home to spend Thanksgiving.

On Thursday when near town I added Ethan Tierney to the list. On the way through Curtin's Gap, John H. Crossmire became a subscriber. A little later I encountered Edward Funk, who was returning home from work, with the same result. The next victim was A. C. Bickel, of Roland. Oscar Bathurst, of Roland, and Austin Bathurst, of Mt. Eagle, who are employed at the iron works at Curtin, agreed to receive the paper and Irvin Bryan not only agreed to the same but also paid a year in advance for the REPUBLICAN and the "Boys' World," which is an interesting weekly paper for children offered as a premium for a year's subscription in advance. On the way home, when near the rolling mill, Emily Lee Rossman subscribed. When I reached Milesburg Sheriff Brungart came along with his two prancing steeds and picked me up and so I entered Bellefonte in style.

NEWTON S. BAILEY.

Foley's Honey and Tar for children—safe, sure. No opiates. C. M. Parrish.

—Builds up the system; puts pure, rich blood in the veins; makes men and women strong and healthy. Burdock Blood Bitters. At any drug store.

A NEW BANK AT TYRONE.

Officers Elected to Serve Until the Annual Election in January.

The Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Tyrone has been organized and the following officers have been selected to serve until the regular annual election in January next:

President, E. J. Pruner; vice president, A. M. Brown; cashier, Frank M. Waring; directors, E. J. Pruner, F. M. Waring, W. D. Metcalf, Jr., H. C. Sprankle, G W. Strong, J. W. Hedding and F. R. Waring, of Tyrone; A. M. Brown, of Pennsylvania Furnace; A. Y. Williams, of Port Matilda; William Fuoss, of near Tipton, and John S. Fleck, of Sinking Valley. The capital of the bank is $60,000.

On Saturday the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, D. C., issued a charter to the new institution, authorizing it to begin business. The charter number of the bank is 6,499. It will require several weeks to complete local arrangements in equipping a suitable banking room, the location of which will be announced soon. The new institution starts off under very favorable auspices.

Brazilian Balm for Asthma, Catarrh. 50c. $1.00.

NERVOUS ENERGY.

Don't Overdraw Your Account In the Bank of Nature.

You have a deposit of nervous energy placed to your account in the bank of your body. It may be large, in which happy case you are a millionaire in strength and accomplishing power, or it may be so microscopic as to need careful husbanding and little expenditure to keep it from dwindling out altogether.

But many millionaires become paupers, and some "dime savings" swell into millions. It depends upon the way the capital is managed. You may think you have so much that there is no need to be economical. You get up in the morning and feel the blood bounding through your veins like mountain cataracts, and you think you can turn the mill wheels of the world.

You work day and night or you play day and night, which is sometimes more exhausting, and go at the limit of your speed all the time. You are overdrawing your bank account of energy, and that needlessly, for you probably have enough to last a long and useful lifetime. It pays to sit down and sharpen your tools, and it adds cent per cent to your body bank deposit.

Another with not half your brains or hustle will get ahead of you in the end, for he makes every act, every thought, go straight to the mark. He wastes no effort. Everything he does means something. It helps toward some given end. You spend a great deal of ammunition on your quarry because you are overanxious. He keeps cool, takes steady aim and wings his bird.

You get wrinkles and frost tipped temples and become a bankrupt in vitality when you should be in your prime. You have overdrawn the best and most valuable bank account the Lord ever placed on the books of life—the ability "to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars."

A MONTE CARLO LEGEND.

The Story the Croupiers Tell of the Wandering Jew.

All gamblers are superstitious, and some of their pet superstitions are now so old as to have acquired the respectability of venerable traditions. The croupiers of Monte Carlo have an interesting set of traditional superstitions of their own, most of which are entirely unknown to the many thousands of visitors who toy with the "tiger" in that gilded court of chance.

The most striking of these is the story of the Wandering Jew, which the croupiers believe as fervently as they do that the bank will down any "system" that ever was invented. There is one day, and one day only, in the year on which the rooms of the casino at Monte Carlo are closed—that is on Good Friday. When the rooms are opened on the following day, they say, the first person to enter the "Grand Nouvelle Salle de Jeur" is an old man of venerable appearance. He wastes no time; but, walking straight to one of the tables, he places with the trembling fingers of extreme old age a piece of money upon a certain number. The wheel is turned, the croupier's nasal cry falls upon the ear, announcing that the number selected by the old man has won. With a bitterly savage exclamation the aged man seizes his winnings, throws them about him and hurries from the room to disappear, no one knows where.

He is the Wandering Jew, and until he can lose a bet at Monte Carlo he must continue his wanderings. Get on the "blind side" of any of the old croupiers of Monte Carlo, and they will tell you this legend. Have they seen him? Of course they have and are fully persuaded that the aged and mysterious stranger is none other than the man condemned to perpetual earthly wanderings nearly 2,000 years ago.

An Obstacle to Piety.

A story told by a western congressman is about two brothers, Ed and Jim, who dealt in wool at their home in Iowa. Jim went to a revival meeting (unthinkingly, the congressman says) and "got religion." In his first burst of enthusiasm he told his brother of how much better he felt since his conversion and urged Ed to come into the fold. The latter pondered gravely for a time and then said: "Ain't any doubt but what religion's a good thing, and I'm glad you've got it, Jim, but I guess you better let me alone just now," he continued reflectively. "You see, Jim, one of us has got to weigh the wool."

Chase That Frown.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sickroom. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under pleasant smiles. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism.

Thoughtful Nature.

"How wondrous is nature!" sighed the dreamy eyed person.

"You bet!" answered the practical man. "Why, you know how little love is lost between the Hibernians and the Africans, and just look how nature has arranged things so as to prevent the Irish potato from coming in contact with the blackberry." — Baltimore American.

Better Left Unsaid.

Discontented Artist—I wish I had a fortune. I would never paint again.

Generous Brother Brush—By Jove, old man, I wish I had one! I'd give it to you!

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Immigrants For America Are Looked Upon as Cargo.

One of the biggest liners sailing out of France, with 800 steerage passengers aboard, was selected for observing the manner of handling steerage passengers bound for America.

A firm conclusion reached after the experience of that trip is that an immigrant of this class has to put up with much unnecessarily unpleasant treatment—first, simply because he is an immigrant and therefore in judgment meriting it, and, secondly, because, being what he is, he has not yet learned to protect himself. The picture conjured up by the term "immigrant" in the minds of those who have their care en route is not at all the color of the vision that arises before us with the word. Here in America we have a notion of a band of earnest and, it may be, if we are uncharitable, worn and unwashed men and women with families, though the family and the washing are really outside for the moment, hurrying from hard conditions of life—scant, underpaid labor, ignorance, oppression, misrule—pressing on to what they must conceive to be a bright land of promise or they would not be rushing here; to a glorious young country, where all men are free and equal and all that sort of thing. But the man who has to see that these immigrants are given food and bunk and that they do not fall sick below has no such fancies. His sympathy, he will tell you, is not for the immigrants, but for the country that is to get them.

Those in charge of the immigrant from southern Europe will tell you that he is not a desirable creature. They have handled many, many thousands of his kind, and they should know something of him now. The company transports him, it is true, but as to that, he is freight, freight of good profit. The company would take freight to the highest degree distasteful if so be the rates were paid. Indeed, yes, it is a business. There is a large profit in the immigrant—oh, yes—but as a fellow passenger he is—oh, well, repulsive, repugnant or whatever you say in your language.—James B. Connolly in Scribner's.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

A German Hotel Keeper's Opinions on Hotheaded Peoples.

"I think that the Americans are altogether too quick to pick a quarrel," said a German hotel keeper in Harlem who had just had a petty tussle in putting out an unwelcome customer.

"They are not to be compared with the French," said an American lawyer who happened to drop in. "Why, you know about those French apprentices, how they are always ready to fight and often lose their lives over a few words."

"I've heard about these apprentices," said the German. "We have them in our country. They roam around the country. But what of that?"

"Yes," was the answer. "A party of them, with a leader and representing some craft, will, for instance, meet another party of apprentices. They are organized into different societies, each intensely jealous of the other, and if two such bands are different societies there is a fight in an instant. First the leaders come to blows, and then the melee becomes general. They fight with fists and sticks until the road is littered with the wounded and sometimes the dead."

The German, not to be outdone by the French, said before he had thought twice: "That's nothing. Why, our students in the universities have fights. They belong to different societies and fight with sabers. Because of some little insult often one will have his head fairly cut open."

"And yet you complain about the Americans!" said the lawyer as he laughed to see how the German had stepped into his own trap.—New York Tribune.

A True Friend.

It takes a great soul to be a true friend—a large, catholic, steadfast and loving spirit. One must forgive much, forget much, forbear much. It costs to be a friend or to have a friend. There is nothing else in life except motherhood that costs so much. It not only costs time, affection, strength, patience, love—sometimes a man must even lay down his life for his friends. There is no true friendship without self abnegation, self sacrifice.

Born With Them.

"Mamma," said the little girl, her eyes wide with excitement, "I do believe the minister told a story!"

"Why, the idea!" said her mother. "You don't know what you are saying."

"But I do, mamma. I heard papa ask him how long he had worn whiskers, and he said he had worn them all his life."

Find sense in blockheads, honesty in rogues, speak well of everybody, and your fortune is as good as made.—Beaumarchais.

Coffees "Coated"
with stale eggs, glue and other things are not fit to drink.
Lion Coffee
is pure, uncoated coffee—fresh, strong, well flavored.
The sealed package insures uniform quality and freshness.

Railroad Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. AND BRANCHES
Schedule in effect May 25, 1902

Via Tyrone—Westward.

Leave Bellefonte 9.53 a m, arrive at Tyrone 11.05 a m, at Altoona 1 p m, at Pittsburg 5.50 p m

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p m, arrive at Tyrone 2.20 p m, at Altoona 3.10 p m, at Pittsburg 6.55 p m

Leave Bellefonte 4.44 p m, arrive at Tyron 6.00 p m, at Altoona 6.50 p m, at Pittsburg 10 45 p m

Via Tyrone—Eastward.

Leave Bellefonte 9.53 a m, arrive at Tyrone 11.05, at Harrisburg 2.40 p m, at Philadelphia 5.47 p m

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p m, arrive at Tyrone 2.20 p m, at Harrisburg 6.45 p m, at Philadelphia 10.20 p m

Leave Bellefonte 4.44 p m, arrive at Tyrone 6.00 p m, at Harrisburg 9.45 p m

Via Lock Haven—Westward.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p m, at Buffalo 7.40 p m

Leave Bellefonte 8.16 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 9.15 p m, arrive at Buffalo 7.35 a m

Via Lock Haven—Eastward.

Leave Bellefonte 9.32 a m, arrive at Lock Haven 10.30 a m, leave Williamsport 12.40 p m, arrive at Harrisburg 3.15 p m, at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p m, arrive at Williamsport 2.48 p m, leave 4.00 p m, arrive at Harrisburg 5.00 p m, Philadelphia 7.32 p m

Leave Bellefonte 8.16 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 9.15 p m, leave Williamsport 1.35 a m, arrive at Harrisburg 4.10 a m, arrive at Philadelphia 7.22 a m

Via Lewisburg.

Leave Bellefonte at 6.40 a m, arrive at Lewisburg at 9.05 a m, Montandon 9.15 a m, Harrisburg 11.30 a m, Philadelphia 3.17 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 2.15 p m, arrive at Lewisburg 4.42, at Harrisburg 6.50 p m, Philadelphia at 10.20 p m

For full information time tables, maps, fare, &c., call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent Western District, No. 360 Fifth Ave., Pittsburg.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after Monday, April 3rd, 1899, trains will run as follows, leaving the P. R. R. station.

WESTWARD. College Accom.	Exp.			EASTWARD. Mail.	Exp.	Bell Ac
a.m	p m	a m	Lv Ar	a m	p m	p m
6 30	4 15	10 30	Bellefonte	8 50	2 40	6 40
6 35	4 21	10 37	Coleville	8 40	2 25	6 30
f6 38	f4 25	f10 42	Morris	f 8 37	f2 22	f6 27
f6 43	f4 28	f10 47	Whitmer	f8 35	f2 17	f6 23
f6 46	f4 33	f10 53	Hunters	f8 31	f2 10	f6 21
f6 50	f4 36	f10 56	Fillmore	f8 28	f2 06	f6 18
f6 55	f4 40	f11 02	Briarly	f8 24	f2 00	f6 14
7 00	4 43	11 06	Waddle	8 20	1 55	6 10
f7 03	f4 45	f11 08	Lambourn	f8 18	f1 52	f6 07
f7 12	f4 55	f11 20	Krumrine	f8 07	f1 37	f5 52
7 25	5 00	11 15	State College	8 00	1 30	5 45
f7 27	f5 05	f11 24	Struble	f7 45	f1 34	f5 22
f7 31	f5 10		Bloomsdorf	f7 40		f5 20
7 35	5 15		Pine Grv Mills	7 35		5 15

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 3 and 5 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna R R trains at Bellefonte for points east and west.

f Flag stops on flag. † Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY—PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Division. Daily except Sunday. Schedule in effect on and after May 25, 1902

Westward.					Eastward		
55	53	51			50	52	54
p m	p m	a m			a m	p m	p m
8 45	12 10	8 55	Lock Haven		10 30	2 10	9 15
8 51	12 16	9 01	Mill Hall		10 22	2 04	9 09
8 57	12 26	9 12	Beech Creek		10 11	1 54	8 58
9 05	12 29	9 15	Eagleville		10 08	1 51	8 55
9 14	12 38	9 24	Howard		9 59	1 43	8 46
9 20		9 30	Mount Eagle		9 53	1 38	8 40
9 28	12 48	9 34	Curtin		9 49	1 34	8 36
9 32	12 55	9 41	Milesburg		9 41	1 24	8 28
9 44	1 05	9 53	Bellefonte,		9 32	1 05	8 16
9 58	1 14	10 01	Milesburg		9 18	1 24	8 08
9 56	1 22	10 04	Snow Shoe Int		9 15	1 22	8 05
10 03	1 28	10 11	Unionville		9 07	1 15	7 57
10 12	1 36	10 20	Julian		8 58	1 08	7 48
10 21	1 41	10 28	Martha		8 49	1 01	7 39
10 28	1 50	10 35	Port Matilda		8 42	12 55	7 32
10 35	1 56	10 41	Hannah		8 35	12 49	7 28
10 37	1 58	10 43	Fowler		8 33	12 47	7 23
10 40	2 00	10 45	Dix		8 30	12 45	7 20
10 46	2 06	10 51	Bald Eagle		8 24	12 39	7 14
10 50	2 10	11 56	Vail		8 20	12 35	7 10
10 54	2 14	11 59	East Tyrone		8 16	12 31	7 06
11 00	2 20	11 05	Tyrone		8 10	12 25	7 00
p m	p m	a m			a m	p m	p m

Nos. 50 and 55 will run daily.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD RAILROAD Time table in effect May 25, 1902

NORTHWARD. EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.	STATIONS.	SOUTHWARD EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P M	P M	A M	Lv Ar	P M	A M	P M
6 50	3 30	8 20	Tyrone	8 55	11 20	5 50
6 56	3 31	8 26	East Tyrone	8 49	11 14	5 44
6 58		8 28	Tyrone S.		11 12	5 42
7 01	3 35	8 31	Vail	8 45	11 09	5 39
7 11	3 46	8 42	Vanscoyoc	8 38	11 02	5 32
7 15	3 50	8 47	Gardner	8 35	10 59	5 29
7 24	3 59	8 57	Mt. Pleasant	8 27	10 51	5 21
7 30	4 06	9 08	Summit	8 20	10 44	5 14
7 34	4 10	9 09	Sandy Ridge	8 14	10 38	5 10
7 36	4 12	9 11	Retort	8 11	10 35	5 07
7 38	4 14	9 12	Powelton	8 09	10 33	5 05
7 48	4 24	9 21	Osceola	7 59	10 23	4 57
			Osceola Junct	7 57	10 20	4 52
7 54	4 28	9 26	Boynton	7 54	10 17	4 49
7 56	4 30	9 31	Steiners	7 50	10 13	4 45
8 02	4 35	9 40	Philipsburg	7 48	10 12	4 40
8 06	4 45	9 45	Graham	7 42	10 07	4 35
8 11	4 50	9 50	Blue Ball	7 37	10 02	4 30
8 17	4 56	9 56	Wallaceton	7 32	9 56	4 24
8 22	5 02	10 02	Bigler	7 26	9 50	4 17
8 28	5 08	10 08	Woodland	7 20	9 43	4 10
8 30	5 10	10 11	Mineral Spr'gs	7 17	9 40	4 06
8 34	5 14	10 15	Barrett	7 13	9 36	4 01
8 38	5 18	10 20	Leonard	7 09	9 33	3 56
8 45	5 25	10 26	Clearfield	7 05	9 28	3 50
8 50	5 32	10 32	Riverview	6 55	9 21	3 40
8 56	5 38	10 39	Susque. Bridge	7 04	9 15	3 34
9 00	5 55	10 44	Curwensville	6 45	9 10	3 30
	6 01	10 50	Rustic	6 40		3 15
	6 09	10 58	Stronach	6 34		3 09
	6 15	11 04	Grampian	6 30		3 05
P M	P M	P M	Ar Lv	P M	A M	P M

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD In effect May 25, 1902.

Westward.				Eastward	
p m	a m		a m	p m	p m
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15		4 50
1 45	5 85	Lewisburg	9 05		4 42
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53		4 31
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45		4 24
2 18	7 07	Milimont	8 33		4 13
2 28	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26		4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00		3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50		3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43		3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35		3 17
3 28	8 11	Penns Cave	7 28		3 11
3 39	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22		3 02
3 45	8 24	Gregg	7 17		2 58
3 52	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10		2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06		2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02		2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57		2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48		2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45		2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40		2 15

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN. No. 1	No. 5	No. 3	June 23, 1902.	READ UP No. 6	No. 2	No. 4
a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m	a.m.	p.m
7 00	6 50	2 40	Bellefonte	10 10	9 30	5 10
7 11	7 01	2 51	Nigh	9 57	9 17	4 57
7 16	7 06	2 56	Zion	9 51	9 11	4 51
7 23	7 13	3 03	Hecla Park	9 45	9 05	4 45
7 25	7 15	3 05	Dunkles	9 42	9 02	4 43
7 29	7 19	3 09	Hublersburg	9 38	8 58	4 39
7 33	7 23	3 13	Snydertown	9 34	8 54	4 35
7 35	7 25	3 15	Nittany	9 31	8 51	4 32
7 37	7 27	3 17	Huston	9 28	8 48	4 29
7 41	7 31	3 21	Lamar	9 25	8 45	4 26
7 43	7 33	3 23	Clintondale	9 22	8 42	4 23
7 47	7 37	3 27	Krider's S'n'g	9 18	8 38	4 18
7 51	7 41	3 31	Mackeyville	9 13	8 33	4 13
7 57	7 47	3 37	Cedar Springs	9 07	8 27	4 07
8 00	7	3 40	Salona	9 03	8 25	4 05
8 25	7 55	3 45	Mill Hall	9 00	8 23	4 00
			(NEW YORK CENT.) Jersey Shore		7 37	3 25
11 45	8 38		Arr (WM'PORT) Lve		7 10	2 50
12 20	9 10		Lve (WM'PORT) Arr			2 30
12 29	11 50		(PHILA AND READING RY)			
7 35	7 00		PHILA		12 01	3 36
10 40	10 40		NEW YORK (Via Phila)			4 00
p.m			Ar. Lv.		p.m.	a.m

Daily. * Week Days. † 6 00 p. m. Sunday † 10 55 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p'm and west-bound from Philadelphia at 12 01 p.m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent

Kodol Digests what you Eat

Dyspepsia Cure

You might as well put fuel under a boiler without burning it and expect the engine to run, as to eat food and not digest it and expect to keep up nourishment for your body. You must have nourishment to live and when you cannot digest your food, KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE will do it for you, with no aid whatever from the stomach. It contains exactly the same elements as Nature's digestive fluids and can't help but produce the same results.—David Taylor, Blind Ridge, Pa., writes:—"I have been afflicted for a number of years with dyspepsia and have tried various remedies without good results but was cured by one bottle of KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE. I cannot say too much in its favor."

It can't help but do you good

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

When you need a soothing and healing application for piles, sores and skin diseases, use DeWitt's Witch Hazel SALVE. Beware of counterfeits.

Sold at Parrish's Drug Store.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER

For Every Member of Every Family

Established in 1841, for over sixty years it was the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, known and read in every State in the Union.

On November 7, 1901, it was changed to the

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER

a high class, up-to-date, illustrated agricultural weekly, for the farmer and his family—

Price $1.00

a year, but you can buy it for less. How?

By subscribing through your own favorite home news paper, THE REPUBLICAN, Bellefonte, Pa.

Both papers one year for only $1.50.

Send your order and money to THE REPUBLICAN.

Sample copy free. Send your address to NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER. New York City.

Origin of the Jinrikisha.

Most travelers in Japan would suppose that so general a Japanese institution as the jinrikisha was of native origin, but not so. An old resident of ——— writes to the Kobe Chronicle: "For several years after the institution of the jinrikisha it was generally understood among foreigners in Yokohama that Mr. Goble, 'half cobbler, half missionary,' was its inventor. Mr. Goble, though a rough looking sort of man, was regarded by the foreign residents of the port as an honest, consistent missionary. I believe it was he who built the first missionary chapel in Yokohama, and as long as it lasted it was known as 'Goble's church.' He was in the habit of taking long rambles in the country and doing a little peddling business, and, if my memory serves me rightly, he gave a commission to a blacksmith either in Kawasaki (on the Tokaido, between Yokohama and Tokyo) or in Fujisawa to construct the first jinrikisha. The vehicle took at once with the Japanese, but not so among the foreigners, with whom it was some time before it became a popular means of locomotion. Mr. Goble was an American citizen."

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to cure, and will prevent pneumonia or consumption if taken in time. C. M. Parrish.

PROFIT

The matter of feed is of tremendous importance to the farmer. Wrong feeding is loss. Right feeding is profit.

The up-to-date farmer knows what to feed his cows to get the most milk, his pigs to get the most pork, his hens to get the most eggs. Science.

But how about the children? Are they fed according to science, a bone food if bones are soft and undeveloped, a flesh and muscle food if they are thin and weak and a blood food if there is anemia?

Scott's Emulsion is a mixed food; the Cod Liver Oil in it makes flesh, blood and muscle, the Lime and Soda make bone and brain. It is the standard scientific food for delicate children.

Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

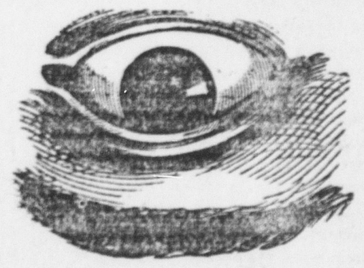
Scott & Bowne CHEMISTS, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

Mrs. T. Briddleman, of Marshallville, Mich. was troubled with salt rheum for thirteen years and tried a number of doctors without relief. After two or three applications of Banner Salve, her hands became better and in a short time she was entirely cured. C. M. Parrish.

PROF. J. ANGEL

THE WELL KNOWN



Eye Specialist!

of Williamsport, will make his monthly visit here

ONE DAY ONLY,

TUESDAY,

DECEMBER 9th

from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., with headquarters in

THE LARIMER BLDG.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

Bellefonte, Pa.

Hundreds are going blind daily, from the need of the proper prescribed glasses and from delaying attention to the eyes from time to time. Nothing will destroy your eyesight quicker than cheap glasses or glasses not properly fitted to your eyes.

Prof. Angel, in the short time he has been visiting this section, has met with marked success. Scores of leading citizens of this community have found relief from his treatment. It is not necessary to travel to Eastern cities for treatment when you can consult an eminent oculist at home.

I can examine your eyes at your home, by appointment, without extra charge.

At State College,

Wednesday, December 10th, 1902,

FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

$3.00 PER DAY PAID FOR MAILing circulars at home. No canvassing or capital required. Work can be done in the evenings. For full particulars address. E. A. SWEGER, July16-1t Lewistown, Pa.

MAN WITH HORSE AND WAGON wanted to deliver and collect. No canvassing. $21 per week and expenses; $150 cash deposit required. Collector, Box Philadelphia.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

CASNOW & Co.

Opposite U. S. Patent Office WASHINGTON D. C.

KELLY ARRESTED.

Former Speaker of the St. Louis House of Delegates in Custody in Philadelphia.

HE HAD BEEN A FUGITIVE

He is Wanted in Connection With the Bribery Cases Which Were Unearthed Some Months Ago.

IS HELD FOR REQUISITION PAPERS

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—After eluding arrest for several months Charles F. Kelly, the former speaker of the St. Louis house of delegates, who is wanted in the western city in connection with the bribery cases unearthed there some time ago, was arrested in this city at 1:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Kelly arrived in New York on the steamer Celtic yesterday morning from Liverpool and had just stepped from the western express in the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad here when he was taken into custody by Detective James Tate, chief of the detective bureau of this city. He admitted his identity and is now locked up in the Central police station. He will be given a hearing today by Magistrate Kochersperger and will be held to await requisition papers from the state of Missouri.

The first information the police of this city received that Kelly was on his way here came from Chief of Police Kiely, of St. Louis, who sent the following telegram to the local authorities:

"Arrest Charles Kelly, of this city, formerly speaker of house of delegates. May be on Baltimore and Ohio or Pennsylvania train from New York reaching your city about 1 p. m. Wanted here in bribery base."

Detective Tate was sent to the Pennsylvania station and another man was sent to cover the Baltimore and Ohio depot. Each had a good description of Kelly, which had been sent out from St. Louis some time ago. When Tate reached the station the train had already arrived and passengers were coming out of the gate. He then feared he had missed his man and the next moment Tate saw a familiar face in the crowd. He remembered the man as Kelly whom he had met during the Pan-American exposition.

"Hello Keily," said Tate, approaching the St. Louisan.

Kelly turned, looked at Tate and responded to the salutation.

"Who are you?" asked a young man who accompanied Kelly.

"Tate is my name, of the detective bureau," was the reply, "may I ask who you are?"

"A reporter for a New York paper," replied Kelly's companion, who happened to be a former Philadelphia newspaper man.

"Well, I want you, Mr. Kelly," said Tate, and the St. Louis man and his companion were escorted to the city hall across the street from Broad street station.

The St. Louis authorities were immediately notified and a reply was received to hold Kelly until the necessary legal papers arrived.

Kelly was crestfallen when he reached the police station. In an interview, he said:

"I was on my way back to St. Louis and meant to announce my arrival there Monday and give myself up to answer whatever charges have been laid against me. I had been absent in Europe for several months and spent most of my time in Ireland. On my arrival in New York I received word that my 11-year-old boy had died in St. Louis. As soon as I stepped from the steamer it was suggested to me by an old acquaintance that I come to Philadelphia for a few days. I came here and now I find myself under arrest. That's all there is to it."

The accused man was dressed in a dark blue suit. He carried considerable baggage, and the labels on it indicated that he had been in Naples, Paris, London, Berlin, Dublin and Killarney.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO. } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day or December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Will It Keep?

Asking Mr. Speer about his Oporto Grape Juice he says it keeps any length of time in bottles. It is excellent for invalids and evening parties.

THE QUEEN OF SPICES

CINNAMON, DELICIOUS AND SUGARY, AROMATIC AND PUNGENT.

The Discovery of Its Valuable Properties Antedates Recorded History. Something of Its Uses and the Way In Which It Is Produced.

Cinnamon is in itself unquestionably the most delicious of all spices, being sugary as well as aromatic and pungent. Many thousands of pounds are consumed annually in every civilized country, and it is also highly appreciated by even semicivilized and barbarous nations where culinary art and medicine have as yet made little progress.

Its uses in sweet cookery are innumerable. There are very few fruits which are not improved in preserves, pickles and pastries by the addition of more or less of this delicate bark. It is an essential flavoring in all spice cakes and in many varieties of pies and puddings. In chocolate, confectionery, candies, cordials and liqueurs cinnamon contributes an incomparable flavor.

Its medicinal value is well known as an antispasmodic and carminative and tonic. Its use is recommended as a preventive and remedy for cholera, and in seasons when stomach troubles prevail cinnamon drops are recommended as the most wholesome form of candy for children.

The discovery of the valuable properties of cinnamon antedates recorded history, as it is mentioned in the Bible, in the book of Exodus, as one of the ingredients of the sacred oil with which the priests were anointed. So highly was the sweet bark esteemed by the ancients that even a small piece was considered a fit gift for a king. It is always mentioned as an especially choice substance by Greek writers previous to the Christian era. It is said that the Arab traders, who first brought it to Egypt and western Asia, surrounded its history and production with special tales of mystery and magic.

The cinnnamon tree is a member of the laurel family, which in the tropics is represented by a large number of aromatic and medicinal trees and shrubs.

There are several closely allied cinnamon trees, but the finest bark is procured from a species native to the island of Ceylon, distinguished by botanists as Cinnamonium zeylanicum. In a state of nature this grows to be a tree from twenty to thirty feet in height, with rather large, oval, entire margined leaves and yellowish flowers succeeded by small, brown drupes resembling acorns in shape. The grayish brown bark is internally of an orange color, which changes upon drying to the characteristic brown which is the recognized name of a particular shade. Almost every part of the tree yields some choice substance and is especially rich in oil. The roots yield camphor and the leaves an oil resembling the oil of cloves and often substituted for it, while from the fruit a substance called cinnamon suet is manufactured, which is highly fragrant and from which in former times candles for the exclusive use of the king were made.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, while England was for a time in possession of the spice islands, cinnamon plants were among the choice products that were imported into various other tropical regions, including the West Indies, where in Cuba and several other islands it has become a considerable article of commerce. Under cultivation it is not allowed to grow into a tree, as the richest bark is taken from shoots of from two to four years' growth. The young tree is, therefore, cut and shoots from the root are encouraged to grow. The majority of these are cut when about ten feet in height and the bark is detached in ten or twelve inch lengths. After lying in bundles for a few days the bark is scraped by hand, both outside and in, until reduced to a thin sheet. These sheets are then made up into composite "quills" by placing the narrower and shorter pieces inside and rolling tightly, forming firmrods, which after further drying are made into bundles weighing about eighty pounds and wrapped for shipping. Grocers divide, assort and very neatly combine portions of these quills into small packets for the convenience of their customers.

The oil of cinnamon is made by grinding the coarser pieces of the bark and soaking them for two or three days in sea water, followed by the process of distilling. Two oils, one heavier and the other lighter than water, are the product, both possessing similar properties. The color varies from cherry red to pale yellow, the latter being preferred by most purchasers.

The work of distilling is light, and an oil equal to the best Ceylonese is now produced in Trinidad and various other localities in Cuba and other West India islands.

As cinnamon commands a good price and its uses are continually multiplying, there is every inducement for extending the area of its cultivation, both in the eastern and western hemispheres.—St. Louis Republic.

Asleep Amid Flames.

Breaking into a blazing home, some firemen lately dragged the sleeping inmates from death. Fancied security, and death near. It's that way when you neglect coughs and colds. Don't do it. Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption gives perfect protection against all Throat Chest and Lung Troubles. Keep it near, and avoid suffering, death, and doctor's bills. A teaspoonful stops a late cough, persistent use the most stubborn. Harmless and nice tasting it's guaranteed to satisfy by Green's Pharmacy Price 50c and $1.000. Trial bottles free.

[illegible] NOVELTIES.

Combined Stamp Box and Pincushion a Novelty Easy to Make.

Celluloid will make so many dainty trifles that the woman who has not a sheet of it in her possession should secure one without delay. Eight pieces are cut out of a thin sheet of the material to make the pincushion and stamp box shown in the sketch. The base is in one large square, mounted over pasteboard. The sections of the little stamp box are set up on the front of the base and laced together with ribbons passed through holes in the celluloid. A bow of the ribbon makes the hinge for the lid of the box. A canceled stamp is a pretty centerpiece, especially when a gilt frame is painted around it. Two uprights that form part of the pincushion are laced to the base, and the space between them is stuffed with cotton. A narrow strip of velvet is glued over the cotton, care being taken that the glue touches only the edges of the velvet. A hand painted

STAMP BOX AND PINCUSHION.

design of pansies almost covers the base of the ornament. Lines of gilt are drawn along all the edges. The flap seen on the front of the stamp box is a piece of celluloid fitted into the inside of the box so that the stamps are retained in the upper part of the box. A paper clasp secures the celluloid in front.

A celluloid needlebook may be sent to one's women friends instead of a Christmas card. Two palette shaped pieces should be cut out. Paint one like an ordinary Christmas card, with a little flower design, and add a border made with gold paint. Cut two palette shaped pieces of fine flannel just a little smaller than the cards, buttonhole the edges, tie them together with the painted card at the top and the plain one underneath, with a bow of ribbon through the hole in the palette. The ribbon should match the painted flowers.

Christmas Suggestions.

An appropriate gift for a man who travels is a silver flask with a cup.

For the theater goer a pair of very small pocket opera glasses or strong fieldglasses is a handsome holiday remembrance.

For a young man who is not already thus equipped a handsome dress suit case or a strong traveling bag, holding enough for two weeks' holiday, is a useful Christmas gift.

Sleeve links are always acceptable to men if small, strong and of good quality.

Men do not like women to give them ties or cigars as Christmas gifts.

The dandy who wears a silk hat will like a strong leather hatbox to keep it in. This is a suitable gift at any season, but makes a particularly good one for Christmas.

The man who is fastidious in dress will like a small, neat tie pin, such as a single pearl. Beware of large and showy ones.

Material For a Whole Chapter.

"Have you—aw—ever thought what you would do," asked the literary foreigner as his cable train entered the tunnel, "if this structure should cave in when you were about half way through?"

"Often," replied the Chicago man. "I should demand the return of my nickel."

And the literary foreigner made a memorandum in his notebook. He had discovered another interesting peculiarity in Americans.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A German Custom.

In some parts of Germany the girls have a pretty custom in which the queen of flowers plays a part. If a girl has several suitors and wishes to know which of them would be true to her, she takes rose petals and drops them into a bowl of water, giving each the name of one of her admirers. The leaf that remains floating longest represents the man whose faithfulness she may rely on and whom she would therefore do well to choose.

The Clerk Fainted.

A fascinating young lady went into a Bellefonte drug store the other day to purchase a bath sponge. The story goes that when the obliging young clerk pranced up to inquire her wants she became "rattled" and asked for a sponge bath. The clerk immediately fainted and has not yet recovered entirely from the shock.

Startling But True.

"If every one knew what a grand medicine Dr. King's New Life Pills is," writes D. H. Turner, Dempseytown, Pa., "you'd sell all you have in a day. Two weeks' use has made a new man of me." Infallible for constipation, stomach and liver troubles. 25c at Green's Pharmacy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CRUSHING A BORE.

The Authority on Natural History That Sydney Smith Quoted.

Sydney Smith jokes have a delicate flavor of age, but an anecdote in "Memories of Half a Century" has not been told so often as some of the classic tales. Sydney was a guest at the dinner of an archdeacon, and a fellow guest, whose hobby was natural history, was a bore if once started on his subject. Smith promised to try to keep him in check. The naturalist got his opening.

"Mr. Archdeacon," said he, "have you seen the pamphlet written by my friend, Professor Dickenson, on the remarkable size of the eye in a common house fly?"

The archdeacon courteously said he had not. The bore pursued his advantage:

"I can assure you it is a most interesting pamphlet, setting forth particulars hitherto unobserved as to the unusual size of that eye."

"I deny the fact!" said a voice from the other end of the table. All smiled save the bore.

"You deny the fact, sir?" said he. "May I ask on what authority you condemn the investigations of my most learned friend?"

"I deny the fact," replied Smith, "and I base my denial on evidence wedded to immortal verse well known to every scholar at least at this table!"

The emphasis laid on scholar nettled the naturalist by its implication. "Well, sir," he said, "will you have the kindness to quote your authority?"

"I will, sir. The evidence is those well known, I may say immortal, lines:

"Who saw him die?"
"I," said the fly,
"With my little eye!"

The guests roared, and during the rest of the dinner nothing further was heard on the subject of natural history.

THE COOKBOOK.

Peeled, chopped tomato sprinkled over lettuce, the whole covered with French dressing, makes a Russian salad.

To steam potatoes peel them and when very clean put them in a colander over boiling water. Cover tightly with a lid and leave them until done.

Tarragon leaves are most useful in salad and should be scalded, squeezed in a towel and chopped fine. This herb gives a zest to the salad that is always appreciated.

When making beef tea, never add the salt till the meat has been cooking for several hours. Salt acts upon the fiber and prevents it giving out all its nourishing properties.

A steak one inch thick requires to be broiled seven minutes; one inch and a half, twelve minutes; two inches, twenty minutes, near the fire at first and then four inches away.

A substitute for caper sauce is made by boiling some sprigs of parsley slowly to let it become a bad color. Do not chop it fine. Set it in melted butter, season with salt and a dessertspoonful of vinegar, boil up and serve.

A New Profession.

Young Mr. Inswim was hurrying blindly along the street toward a chemist's with a bottle in his hand when young De Trop hailed him.

De Trop—Hello, Inswim! I've scarcely seen you for a year. Where have you been keeping yourself since you were married?

Inswim—Oh, busy—busy all the time.

De Trop—I say, what are you doing mostly?

Inswim—I've got a new profession.

De Trop—What is it?

Inswim—Humorist.

De Trop—You don't say. I didn't think you were much in that line.

Inswim—I'm not a very glittering success.

De Trop—What—er—what sort of work do you do mostly?

And then young Mr. Inswim leaned over and whispered softly in young De Trop's ear:

"I'm spending most of my time trying to humor a baby that's engaged in tooth culture."

Then he plunged madly on again toward the soothing sirup shop.—London Answers.

Forgot Himself.

Mrs. Henpeck—We hev bin married twenty years today, Hiram.

Hiram (with a sigh)—Yes, fer twenty years we've fought—

Mrs. Henpeck (scowling)—What? You old wretch!

Hiram (quickly)—Life's battles together, Mirandy.—Judge.

Too Valuable to Lose.

Mr. Grogan—Sure, Moike, an' what did yez do wit' yure dorg?

Mike—Oh, he wuz wort' $10 an' Oi kep' t'inkin' if some wan sh'd stale um Oi could ill afford th' loss, so Oi gave um away, b'gorra!—Chicago News.

Awfully Benighted.

Dasherly—Is he so very ignorant?

Flasherly—Ignorant? Why, actually, he doesn't even know a cure for colds!—Kansas City Independent.

Luck In Thirteen.

By sending 13 miles Wm. Spirey, of Walton Furnace, Vt., got a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, that wholly cured a horrible Fever Sore on his leg. Nothing else could. Positively cures Bruises, Felons, Ulcers, Eruptions, Boils, Burns, Corns and Piles. Only 25c. Guaranteed by Green's Pharmacy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A Cobweb Party.

Invitations are sent on paper on which a cobweb has been drawn, with a spider in some part of it. Cobwebs and spiders are easily drawn and need not be very accurate. The invitation should be worded thus: "Will you walk into my parlor?" at such a time, naming day and hour. For the cobwebs have macrame cord fastened about different parts of the furniture—chairs, piano legs, tables, pictures, etc. Have sticks or pieces of pasteboard about three inches long attached to each end of the several strings that may be wound up as they are taken from their several places. As the guests proceed to unravel the web each gentleman will have to escort or entertain the lady whose string terminates at the same place as his own. The fun is caused by the unraveling of the strings. The lady and gentleman who are fortunate enough to get their string unraveled first get a prize. There may be a second prize; also a consolation prize.

Anecdote of an Ostrich.

A few years ago an old gentleman took his watch out to look at it while his family were watching some ostriches in the pen near at hand. The watch was not attached to any chain, and in a second an old hen which saw the shining timepiece shot her beak over the railing and gulped it down her throat. You never saw a more astonished man in all your life as he looked up. Fortunately, the watch was a cheap one.

Love is unequally yoked with sickness. Labor is lightened by love, but love cannot lighten pain or relieve it. Many a man looks on at his wife's suffering willing to do anything to aid her and able to do nothing.

Sometimes, however, the husband's attention is directed to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and its remarkable cures of womanly diseases. He may not have much hope of a cure, but he is led to try the medicine, with the result that in almost every case there is a perfect and permanent cure.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures irregularity. It dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

As a tonic for women who are nervous, sleepless, worn-out and run-down "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled.

"In answer to your letter I will say, my wife commenced to complain twenty years ago," writes Lewis A. Miller, ex-Chief-of-Police, of 33 Prospect St., Weisport, Pa. "We have tried the skill of twelve different doctors. She took gallons of medicine during the time she was ill, until I wrote to you and you told us what to do. She has taken eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and six of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She can do her own work now and can walk around again and is quite smart."

"Favorite Prescription" has the testimony of thousands of women to its complete cure of womanly diseases. Do not accept an unknown and unproved substitute in its place.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate stomach, liver and bowels.

Brazilian Balm
Cures Grip, Coughs, Croup.
10¢. 25¢.

Scene in Speer's Vineyards,
AT PASSAIC, N. J.

Gathering the Oporto Grape for Port & Burgundy Wine.

Weakly persons, invalids and the aged, find this is just what they want, a genuine old-fashioned, rich Blood-making Wine.

FOR PARTIES.

Speer's Port & Burgundy Wine.

The Finest Wine in the world from his 56 Acres of Vineyards, where the soil is rich in iron, imparting it to the Oporto grape and the grape to the Wine—causes the dark, deep rich color, and blood-making property of this life-giving Wine. The Iron in it. This is the Wine that beats the world in its valuable medicinal qualities, for family use and evening parties; it is especially beneficial for females, invalids and aged persons.

The Port Wine is nine years old and the Burgundy, a rich dry wine eight years old.

The Claret equals the finest French product.

Druggists and Grocers Sell It.

This will save your Life.
By inducing you to use
Dr. King's New Discovery,
...For...
Consumption, Coughs and Colds.
The only Guaranteed Cure.
NO Cure. NO Pay. Your Druggist will warrant it.
ABSOLUTELY SURE
Grip, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Affection of the Throat and Lungs.
TRIAL BOTTLES Free.
Regular Size 50c.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Bellefonte Republican

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.00 per annum.

By JOHN C. MILLER.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash.

JOHN C. MILLER.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

President Judge.
Hon. John G. Love, Bellefonte.
District Attorney.
N. B. Spangler, Bellefonte.
Court Crier.
S. C. Hunter, Bellefonte.
Court Stenographer.
Gilbert S. Burrow,
Tip Stave.
Thomas McCafferty, Bellefonte
James Millen, Milesburg.
Court Messenger.
Simeon Haupt, Bellefonte.
Prothonotary's Office
M. I. Gardner, Prothonotary, Bellefonte.
A. B. Kimport, Deputy Prothy. "
Sheriff's Office.
Cyrus Brumgart, Sheriff, Bellefonte.
H. J. Jackson, Deputy Sheriff, Bfte.
Treasurer's Office.
W. T. Speer, Treasurer, Bellefonte.
James Corl, Dept. " Pleasant Gap.
Recorder's Office.
Nelson E. Robb, Recorder, Bellefonte.
A. M. Sloteman, Dep. Recorder, Bfte.
Register's Office.
A. G. Archey, Bellefonte.
Mercantile Appraiser
A. W. Reese, Port Matilda.
Commissioner's Office.
Daniel Heckman, Bellefonte.
Philip Meyer, "
A. V. Miller, Pleasant Gap.
Boyd A. Musser, Clerk, Bellefonte.
Thomas Shaughnessy, Janitor. "
Jail Physician.
Dr. M. A. Kirk, Bellefonte
County Auditors.
W. H. Tibbins, College Townip.
John H. Beck, "
Archibald Allison, Gregg Twp
County Detective.
Joseph W. Rightnour, Bellefonte.
County Superintendent.
C. L. Gramley, Rebersburg.
Fish Warden.
Joseph W. Rightnour, Bellefonte
Coroner.
W. U. Irvin, M. D. Unionville.
Jury Commissioner.
Frederick Robb,
John D. Decker.
County Surveyor.
H. B. Herring,
State Senator.
Hon. W. C. Heinle, Bellefonte.
Members of Assembly.
Hon. William M Allison, Spring Mills.
Hon. John K. Thompson, Philipsburg.

EDITORIAL.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

The message of President Roosevelt to Congress which appears today in our columns is one of the finest and most comprehensive state papers ever read before that body, and covers in a thorough and practical way, every important question to be considered at this term, and if his suggestions are carried out, the promises made to the American people by the Republican party, will be fulfilled. The trust question received a great deal of his attention, and while his sentiments may not be unanimously endorsed, there is no doubt but that this session of Congress will enact laws preventing the concentration of capital, by any corporation, and curtailing their power.

His tariff views are right and proper. He does not think it wise to disturb the law as it now exists, except in extreme cases where extraordinary conditions require.

He recommends more stringent laws restricting foreign immigration. He also has a kind word for Cuba, and advocates arbitration instead of war to settle difficulties between Nations. He further says that rural free mail delivery is no longer an experiment, and that it should be established all over the land. He informs congress that the Philippine war is closed, that civil government has now been introduced in the Islands, and the people there enjoy self government in a greater degree than any Oriental nation on the face of the globe. He advocates the building and early completion of the Isthmian canal. He recommends that a new office may be created to be filled by a secretary of commerce with a seat in the Cabinet. In fact he has touched upon nearly everything that could be of interest to the American people, and we trust his wise counsel will receive the thoughtful consideration and favorable action of our representatives at Washington.

TO THE PREACHERS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Any regularly ordained minister having a settled charge in Centre County, who will send us his name and Post Office address will have the "Republican" sent to him regularly, free of charge. All we ask in return is that they send us notice of all marriage ceremonies performed and any funerals at which they officiate. We want this information as news matter, to be published in our paper.

A PRETTY WORKBAG.

One With Mimosa as Its Decorative and Color Scheme.

Mimosa with its feathery leaves and downlike blossoms has been little used in embroidery, its effectiveness being hardly known, but it is a very easy flower to work, as the blooms can be composed entirely of French knots of shaded yellow silk and the leaves worked in the easy spike stitch, which consists of merely a long cross stitch emanating from the middle stem. (See illustration.)

I am now going to show you how to make a workbag decorated with embroidered mimosa and having mimosa tints as its color scheme.

Procure two pieces of cardboard the shape shown in the design and cover them with a Roman satin (a shade

BAG AND FLOWER DESIGN.

lighter than the gray green mimosa leaves) on to which mimosa sprays have been transferred and embroidered. The inside is lined with pale yellow, and two gussets of yellow satin must be cut, which, when sewed in the sides, allow the bag to lie quite flat when empty. The outside edges of the two pieces of covered cardboard are sewed to the outside edges of the two satin gussets. The top is edged with a piece of pale yellow silk ball trimming, and the handles can be either satin ribbon, finished off with dainty side bows, or yellow silk cord.

Stealing by Conscience.

"Are you one of the officers of the treasury department?" asked the man with the bloodshot eyes.

"I am assistant secretary of the treasury," was the reply. "What can I do for you?"

"Well, it's rather a confidential business, and I don't want it to go any further, but I've come to pay the government some money that I guess I owe it fairly. I came back from Europe some time ago with some dutiable goods concealed about me and got past the revenue officers with them. I figure that I beat the government out of about $6, and I've come to square up and get the matter off my mind."

"Well," responded the assistant secretary, "we have what we call a conscience fund, and as this seems to be a case of conscience"—

"I don't know that it's my conscience that troubles me," said the visitor, "but I do know there's a big bullfrog that stays in a pond near where I live, and he keeps me awake, night after night, with his infernal 'cough up, cough up!' and I've got tired of it."—Chicago Tribune.

If All Candidates Wore White.

The word "candidate" is from the Latin "candidatus." Literally it means white robed, and it was thus called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga. Fancy, if you can, all our modern Americans dressed in accordance with their political ambitions. In some sections there would be no such thing as a dark suit of clothes. Washington would simply be one shining center of universal whiteness.—Saturday Evening Post.

—"Neglected colds make fat graveyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

—The little folks love Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Pleasant to take, perfectly harmless. Positive cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma.

—Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprins, accidents of any sort.

SOOTHING SHOPPING.

A Peaceful Experience at the East Norley General Emporium.

The exhausted shopper sank upon the sofa, while from the open mouth of her reversed Boston bag poured a cascade of little parcels, freshly struggled for at the Monday bargain counters.

"Oh," she cried, "why does one have to shop in the city? Everything is so hurried, confused, complex, distracting and nerve destroying! If I were only back at East Norley!

"Last summer while I was there I had to buy a yard of dark blue ribbon, and I drove over to the one store at the crossroads to get it. It took some five minutes to convince the amiable proprietor that I really wanted dark blue and could not be persuaded to accept light instead, which he considered more suitable and becoming to a fair complexioned person of my years; he added reassuringly that anybody under forty was not too young for baby blue.

"Another five minutes were given up to his incredulous reluctance to believe that two inches wide would not do as well as three, especially as the three inch width had been mislaid on a top shelf and he would have to get a stepladder to get it down. Several more minutes passed in the search for the ladder, its laborious portage from the cellar, its erection and repair with a piece of twine, the braces being broken, and his final ascent to the dim and dusty upper region, whence the box of wide ribbons was at length produced.

"I found a shade that would do, and he leisurely measured off a yard, fingered it, then paused to rub a perplexed ear and smile ingratiatingly.

"'Fact is,' he confided sweetly, 'I sold the last pair of scissors in the store just before you came in, and I've forgotten my jackknife. It's kind of awkward cutting it off, but I'll manage somehow. I guess there's an ax in the shed.'

"He carried the silken roll away with him as he started with comfortable deliberation to find the ax, which, though the hunt for it was long and persevering, evidently could not be found, for we caught a glimpse of him at last through the half open door to the back shop severing the required yard of ribbon with an old chisel.

"It was all so serene, so soothing and so satisfactory! I believe I shouldn't be a wreck before New Year's every winter if I could only do my Christmas shopping at the East Norley general emporium."—Youth's Companion.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

In setting out an orchard keep together all trees of the same variety.

Good garden soil is good for pot plants, but can be improved by the addition of leaf mold.

Weak rosebushes may often be made to grow by giving them an occasional watering with liquid manure.

One advantage with small fruits is that they can be made to furnish a supply long before trees come into bearing.

In planting a border don't plant everything in rows. A row of hollyhocks, for instance, isn't half as attractive as irregularly placed groups that break the outline.

With pot plants in a general way too little water is better than too much. The dropping leaves indicating drought are more easily remedied than yellow leaves, the result of being kept too wet.

In preparing pots for plants the pieces of broken pots or crockery in the bottom should never be omitted, as without proper drainage the soil becomes sour, the plants languish and the leaves become yellowish.

Willing to Be Sued.

"I once threatened to sue an old fellow in Vermont for $10 that he owed a client of mine," said a New York lawyer, "but the threat did not seem to impress him much.

"'What good will it do you to sue me?' he asked.

"'It will get the money,' I answered.

"Here the fellow came up close to me and said, 'Say, if that's so, sue me for $20, won't you, and give me the other $10.'

"I gave up hope of collecting that claim."—New York Times.

Home Discomforts.

"No," grumbled the husband in a spasm of confidence to a friend, "I have no place at all for my books. The storage room is kept exclusively for my wife."

"Oh, she puts away those things that are a trifle too good to be destroyed, yet scarcely good enough to be of use."—Brooklyn Life.

Her Call.

"I ran into town today to do some shopping, dear," said Mrs. Subbubs, entering her husband's office, "and I"—

"I see," he interrupted, "and you just ran in here because you ran out."

"Ran out?"

"Yes; of money."—Philadelphia Press.

The Parrot's Porridge.

How many parrots have oatmeal porridge for breakfast? There was one that had this dish every morning, of which it became extremely fond. Once from an oversight, no meal had been brought when the supply was done, and that morning Poll's breakfast consisted of soaked bread. The bird looked at it very suspiciously for awhile, then tasted it very cautiously, then sat for a few moments as if thinking the matter over. By and by it set to work with great vigor throwing the bread out of the dish and saying as it spluttered out each mouthful: "Nasty mess! Nasty mess!"

HE WAS A PAINTER.

A Drunken Prisoner's Excuse In a New York Police Court.

It is characteristic of almost all the prisoners except the drunks that their chief concern is to secure a delay. They plead and beg for an adjournment, which they know will only postpone the inevitable for a day or two, and that although, through their inability to obtain bail, they will have to stay in prison just the same. The most plausible explanation is that they all are fatalists, always hoping that something unexpected may turn up to stave off the impending catastrophe. The drunks, on the other hand, are more eager to face the arbiter of their fates, knowing that nothing worse than a fine is likely to befall them and that the sooner it is imposed the sooner it may be paid or served off. And then there is the chance, if the magistrate is in good humor, that they may get away unscathed at once.

As a rule, although not seldom still in their cups, they are loath to make any incriminating admissions. "No, sir," protested a man who kept himself from falling over by holding on nervously to the bar; "I'm not drunk, 'cause no one's drunk who's not falling all over himself." Excuses of the most wonderful kind, some of them really ingenious, others merely ridiculous, are put forward when the futility of feigning innocence has been discovered. The cleverest explanation of that kind that I ever heard was advanced by a man who, when taxed with having displayed unmistakable signs of intoxication, simply replied that he was a painter by trade.

"That has nothing to do with your condition," said the magistrate.

"Of course it has," rejoined the prisoner. "I was painting a barber pole and kept on twisting after the stripes until I got so dizzy that the cop thought I was boozy."—Edward Biorkman in Century.

The Women of Langum.

Woman supreme—without the ballot! And this feather which London Answers sticks in the cap of woman is no less brilliant because she is allowed to wear it only in the town of Langum.

In that little Welsh village man neither is nor pretends to be. In other villages he sometimes pretends to be, but in this sequestered nook on the Pembrokeshire coast he is simply Annie Williams' man or Mary Jones' man and recognizes himself as such.

In Langum woman is the dominating force in the market; she is the household financier, the family accountant, and in fact fills all the positions which in any other community, civilized or barbaric, are established by precedent given to man. Whether he of Langum has resigned or been divested of all responsibilities of life is no part of this story.

There is another important fact in Langum life—oysters. The place is famous for them. But Langum oysters are in no sense rivals of Langum womankind; their proverbial dumbness precludes that.

Newport's Architecture.

The cottages of Newport afford a strange commentary upon the contrasting tastes of the American nation. Their heterogeneity were impossible in a race of settled culture, in a race of common blood, in a country of limited extent. But the United States is a nation of nations. Its people are not Americans, but Englishmen and Scotsmen, Frenchmen and Germans, Italians and Spaniards of the third or fourth or tenth generation, says the Smart Set. Their taste in architecture is a taste that was born on the sunny Mediterranean shore, in cozy Normandy orchards, in classic Spain and Italy, in baronial Scotland and England. It is revealed in the chateaux, the castles, the villas, the loggias of Newport. Seville and Welbeck, Florence and Falaise, here stand side by side on the same strip of grass, separated only by a grille from Venice or Antwerp.

Treating Burns.

Cold water with ice in it is the thing to use when an accidental burn from acids or alkalis is encountered. Nitric acid gets spilt at times, or even vitriol may. A limb burned with acids must be plunged in cold water and kept there, so that the water may dilute the traces of the acid in the skin as much as possible. When acid burning causes injury, the water should be rendered alkaline by adding soda to counteract the acid.

Botanical Note.

A fern in a jardiniere and two little sprouts in tin cans if put in a window are sufficient to give the woman who owns them the right to use the word "fernery."—Atchison Globe.

Some men are like telescopes—you draw them out, see through them and then shut them up.

An Enviable Position.

Biggs—I met a man yesterday who makes his living by buying millinery.

Boggs—Well, what of it?

Biggs—Oh, nothing; only I've been buying millinery ever since I was married, and I never made any money by it.—New York Herald.

Not Dissuaded by Compliments.

Husband—Your hair is your crowning glory, my dear.

Wife—That's all right, but I've got to have a new bonnet just the same.—Exchange.

A New Suit in Prospect.

"All my best gowns were destroyed in that railway wreck."

"And didn't the company give you any redress?"—New York Press.

POINTED QUESTIONS.

Put Yourself In the Other One's Place and Answer.

The great task of sound ethics is to stimulate the social imagination. We must be continually prodding our sense of social consequence to keep it wide awake. We must be asking ourselves at each point of contact with the lives of others such pointed questions as these:

How would you like to be the tailor or washerwoman whose bill you have neglected to pay?

How would you like to be the customer to whom you are selling these adulterated or inferior goods?

How would you like to be the investor in this stock company which you are promoting with water?

How would you like to be the employer whose time and tools and material you are wasting at every chance you get to loaf and shirk and neglect the duties you are paid to perform?

How would you like to be the clerk or saleswoman in the store where you are reaping extra dividends by imposing harder conditions than the state of trade and the market compel you to adopt?

How would you like to be the stoker or weaver or mechanic on the wages you pay and the conditions of labor you impose?

How would you like to be the business rival whom you deprive of his little all by using your greater wealth in temporary cutthroat competition?—William De Witt Hyde in Atlantic.

What Washington Lacks.

There is no avenue in Washington which measures adequately up to the full demands of civic beauty. Woodward avenue in Detroit, Euclid avenue in Cleveland, Peachtree avenue in Atlanta, Independence avenue in Kansas City and Summit avenue in St. Paul are all examples of handsome thoroughfares, where magnificent private residences are set in miniature parks. On a larger scale Brookline, near Boston, presents a charming picture of suburban development along picturesque and artistic lines. There is nothing of the kind in Washington.—Washington Post.

HUMOR IN HORSES.

Story of an Animal That Has More Than Its Share.

Only those who are unfamiliar with animals doubt that they have a sense of humor. Jimmy is a lively road horse who has ideas of his own and very original conceptions of what is amusing. One day the children had erected a small tent on the lawn and sat within it drinking lemonade and playing that they were banditti. Jimmy walked softly up to the side of the tent and slowly inserted his nose through a convenient slit, says Our Dumb Animals. Eyes and ears followed and, his head once within at the back of the unsuspicious revelers, Jimmy gave one tremendous sneeze of that kind which is half a snort.

The banditti fell back in every direction, and the horse, withdrawing from the tent, laughed silently to himself before going back to his grass cropping. Jimmy's favorite amusement is that of scattering a flock of sheep. When he is feeding with them in the pasture, he suddenly stops eating and then dashes among them, sending them scudding over the hillside. Then he stands watching them until they again settle to their nibbling and after a short luncheon of his own repeats the pleasing diversion. Although this horse is the gentlest creature in the world, it pleases him exceedingly to frighten any one who has shown timidity in his presence.

Jimmy's two mistresses harness him without trouble or danger, but he delights in alarming one girl cousin who visits at the house. Sundry fidgetings and nervous starts of her own were enough to show Jimmy of what manner and temperament she was, and he is merciless in taking advantage of that knowledge. If she enters the stable where he stands accepting the harness in the most docile manner, he opens his mouth, showing a wicked row of teeth, and makes a feint of snapping at her. She shrieks, his mistress scolds and reasons with him, and Jimmy apparently is then repentant.

Took the Order Literally.

A suburban golf club has a Japanese steward named Ocka. He is an excellent cook and his neatness and good taste are beyond question, but he has a very slight knowledge of English, and this sometimes causes him to make ludicrous mistakes. A young woman gave a tea at the clubhouse and sent for Ocka a few days ahead of time, so that all the details of her party might be perfected. She arranged for everything and at the end said: "Now Ocka, at the tea we must have apple pie order." "Yes, madam, apple pie," Ocka returned. "No, apple pie order," said the young girl. "All right. Me understand. Apple pie," Ocka repeated with an obstinate smile. "Apple pie order," the other corrected again, and Ocka took his leave. He served at the tea along with the dainty little sandwiches and cake twenty huge pieces of apple pie.—Philadelphia Record.

Awkwardness of a Beginner.

Old Stager—I see this is your first campaign.

Candidate—It is. How did you guess it?

Old Stager—You are distributing real Havana cigars.—Chicago Tribune.

Exchange of Compliments.

Maud—My mamma says she can remember when your mamma kept a grocer's shop.

Marie—My mamma says she can remember how much your mamma owes her for groceries.

Every one should take care that he behaves so well that his enemies do not behave better.—Atchison Globe.

A BANK STORY.

An Incident That Startled the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

Some years ago the directors of the Bank of England were startled to receive an invitation to meet an unknown man in the strongroom of the bank at midnight. "You think you is all safe hand you bank his safe, but I knows better. I bin hinside the bank the last 2 nite hand you nose nuffin about it. But I am nott a theaf so hif yer will mett mee in the great squar room, with all the moneys, at twelf 2 nite, Ile explain ori to you, let only thor 2 cum down, and say nuffin to nobody." The strongroom was guarded the next night in spite of a disposition to regard the letter as a hoax by police and—nothing happened.

The next phase of the mystery was more astonishing than ever. A heavy chest of papers and securities taken from the strongroom arrived at the bank, with a letter complaining that the directors had set the police upon the writer, and that he had therefore not appeared as he promised, but to prove that he was neither a thief nor a fool he sent a chest of papers he had taken from the bank. Let a few gentlemen be alone in the room, and he would join them at midnight, said the writer, and to cut short a long and strange chapter of bank history, a man with a dark lantern burst into the strongroom of the bank at midnight after calling from behind the stone walls for the directors to put out the lights. He was one of a strange class of men who gained a living by searching the sewers at night, and through an opening from a sewer he had found his way into the richest room in the world.—St. James Gazette.

The Strain on Parents.

"What is mohair, mammy?" asked Sally Peterson Jones, looking up from her slow perusal of the newspaper and keeping her place on the page with a dusky forefinger.

Mammy Jones began to rock faster. "You know w'at hair is, I s'pose, don' you?" she inquired.

"Oh, yas'm," responded Sally promptly.

"Well, den, does you know w'at a mo is?" asked her mother rocking still faster.

"No'm," admitted Sally with great reluctance.

"Well, chile, you can't 'spec' me to take de place ob a natchel hist'ry ob animals fo' you," said her mother calmly, allowing the rocking chair to slacken its speed. "W'en you've hunted up de mo in one ob your schoolbooks an' know jes' what he looks like, come to me, an' I'll 'splain de rest. But chillen mus' und'take some work on dere own eddication, shorely. 'Tain't right fo' payrents to do it all."

RAFTS OF GNAT EGGS.

Their Floating Illustrates a Curious Property of Water.

Many simple experiments show that the surface of water possesses a property which causes it to resist the passage of bodies either from above or below. This is true not only of soapy water, but of the cleanest and purest water as well. A sheet of fine gauze tends to float, because, its weight being widely distributed, each of the numerous separate wires is resisted by the surface film so that the water cannot readily pass through the meshes.

Insects and plants utilize this fact in many interesting ways. Some water plants whose leaves float on the water have a very simple contrivance to keep the upper surfaces of the leaves dry. This consists of a great number of minute hairs covering the tops of the leaves. Water cannot penetrate among these hairs even when the leaves are forced down beneath the surface.

The little rafts of eggs that gnats set afloat on the water are kept from sinking and from being upset through this same principle. The tiny eggs have their points all upward, and they are glued together so closely that, while there is open space all around the point of each egg, yet the width of these spaces is so slight that water cannot readily pass through. You may again and again upset such an egg raft, but it will right itself every time, and the upper surface will remain dry.

Hoist With His Own Petard.

A Philadelphia clergyman told a story of a young man who took his best girl to church and when the time for "collection" came round rather ostentatiously displayed a five dollar goldpiece. Presuming upon the engagement to marry that had been made by her, the young woman placed a restraining hand upon the arm of her fiance. "Why, don't be so extravagant, George!" she exclaimed.

"Oh, that's nothing," he replied. "I always give $5 when I go to a strange church."

Just then the deacon came with the plate, and George dropped a coin. Everything seemed favorable, and the young man beamed with a sense of generosity. Then the minister made the announcements for the week and concluded with the wholly unexpected announcement of the day's collection.

"The collection today," said he, "was $3.75."

George hadn't much to say all the way to his fiancee's home.

Neuter!

An order was received by a large shoemaking firm in Cawnpur from the Middlesex regiment for shoes for the men. The manager passed the order over to the head baboo and told him to see it was attended to at once. The baboo read it over and seemed rather mystified, but went away. After a short time he returned and said to the manager of the firm:

"Please, sir, don't understand. Male sex I know, female sex I know, but what is Middlesex?"—London Tit-Bits.

CORRESPONDENCE

MILESBURG.

Miss Mattie Crossmire left on Saturday for Philadelphia to make her home with Mrs. Maud Green formerly of this place.

T. P. Ryuder and wife of Erie, passed through here on Saturday for Bellefonte.

A. A. Kohlbecker on Friday noon killed a four prong buck weighing 200 pounds on Wolf's Run returning on Saturday the 29th.

Wm. Baird was with the Kohlbecker party on Wolf's Run as chief cook. He carries his diploma from the hunters as the cook.

Union Thanksgiving services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church on Thursday, Rev. W. F. Carson Presbyterian minister officiating. We have four churches with many members and church goers, many seats were vacant.

Rev. E. Crumbling the Presiding Elder of the United Evangelical Association held Communion services on Sunday afternoon in this place.

Miss Hannah Green spent her Thanksgiving day in Hollidaysburg with friends.

Mrs. W. T. Fulton was called to Altoona to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hardy, her sister-in-law on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Joseph Baird and daughter Verna spent their Thanksgiving day with her son Frank and family of Philipsburg.

Mr. Taylor and wife of Coalport spent a portion of their honeymoon with George Zimmerman and family, came here to avoid the annoyance of a serenading party, but alas! got it in good shape here. The young Americans were on the alert. The Calithumpians turned out in full number and gave them a number of their select pieces of music.

John Smith left on Monday for Farrandsville where he will be employed at blacksmithing.

OAK HALL.

Mrs. E. B. Peters visited her brother at Milesburg over Sunday.

Mr. James O. Kline and family, of Tyrone, and Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kline and daughter, of Carlisle, visited their brother, John Kline, and sister, Miss Annie Kline. They were called to Centre county to attend the funeral of their nephew, John Kline, of State College, who was accidentally shot recently.

Samuel Wrights, of Linden Hall, was a caller in our town Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Houtz, of Buffalo Run, visited relatives here and at Linden Hall last week.

'Squire Rishel and daughter, of Farmers' Mills, passed through Oak Hall Monday.

William McClintic, of Linden Hall, called on some friends here Sunday. Elsie knows why.

Arthur Peters and Clifford Close were visitors to Bellefonte last week.

Mr. Getz, of Lemont, done some repairing at Sellers' foundry Monday.

Misses Alice Frye, of Spring Mills, and Sadie Myers, of Boal-burg, spent Sunday with their uncle, John Kline and family.

PHILIPSBURG.

Quite an excitement prevailed in town last week when Charles Vaux committed suicide in the Central Hotel in the presence of his sister and a lady friend. He was buried Friday afternoon the funeral was largely attended.

Mrs. John May of Allport, died at McGirk's Sanitarium, last Wednesday.

Robt. Moore of Philipsburg Beef Co., spent several days in Pittsburg last week.

Thanksgiving services were held in the Presbyterian church Thursday evening.

The mail carriers waited patiently for December 1st. They are J. H. Harpster, Chas. T. Waring and William Wilson.

Last Tuesday evening a burglar entered the hardware store of W. M. Cronister, but was frightened before getting anything of value.

The members of the First Presbyterian church, held a very successful fair, the latter part of last week in the room which is to be occupied by the Philipsburg Beef Co.

By request the young folks of the Epworth League delivered their entertainment Monday night for the second time, showing the talent which is being displayed.

BEECH.

Farmers are about all done husking corn in this section.

Durst's thresher made its last trip for this season through our valley last week.

Mrs. Henry Haugh, who has been on the sick list, is improving.

Little Mary, a daughter of Henry Lingle is ill at this writing.

Mrs. Fillmore Aukerman, of Latrobe, arrived at Beech on Saturday evening for a few days visit with her mother, Mrs. James Foust.

S. P. Hennelgh bought a fine steer at George Rishel's sale Tuesday week last.

The Junior Hunting club returned on Saturday from a week's hunt in the Seven mountains. They succeeded in killing two deer and a number of pheasants and rabbits.

Confer, Lingle, Confer & Co. are taking out props at the rate of a car load a day. They have six teams hauling to the railroad.

A goodly number of our people butchered last week and are now dining on fresh sausage and liverwurst.

A. C. Confer bought another team. Calvin Lingle will drive it for him.

—Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood.

MILLHEIM.

I. V. Lose, of Baltimore, is here on a visit among his relatives.

E. I. Phillipe and Fred J. Dahlen, of Belleville, transacted business here one day last week.

James F. Talley, of Newberlinsville, was in town a few days ago.

Ollie Campbell, of Bellefonte, was in town last week looking after the interests of the Bell Telephone Company.

James Lose and wife, former residents of this borough, after a week or two visiting their relatives, returned to their home in Williamsport last Saturday.

S. S. Gockley, of Denver, Pa., is buying a load of cattle. He is accompanied by S. M. Ulrich.

Mrs. Adam Yearick, of Lamar, visited at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. F. E. Gutelius. Mrs. Gutelius and children left on Saturday for Lamar, where they will visit for a week or more. The Doctor is now compelled to keep bachelor's hall, and by the time his wife returns she will have a lot of dirty dishes, pans and kettles to wash and clean up.

M. L. Holney, of Shamokin, notion dealer, registered at the National last week.

William Foster, of Philadelphia, called on our merchants on last Saturday.

George E. Homan made a trip to Freeport, Ill., last week on special business.

The testimony taken before F. P. Musser last week came to an end on Friday evening. The testimony of the plaintiffs and defendants took nearly all of last week. This testimony will be used in one of the courts in Kansas. About 50 witnesses were called. Attorneys from Fort Scott, Kansas, and C. M. Bower, S. D. Gettig and J. C. Meyer of Bellefonte assisted in the case.

Joel Reish, the distiller of Cowan, Union Co., had business here this week.

Ex-Associate Judge Samuel Frank of Rebersburg was in town last Saturday looking hale and hearty.

Butchering has commenced in this neck o' woods. "Ponhaus and sausage" is on tap.

W. B. Chamberlain, cigar and tobacco agent for Raid & Co. of Milton, was in town on Monday.

Stewart Keen had business at Milroy Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

George Reish and wife were visitors at the home of his son-in-law, France Ulrich on Main street for a day or two.

Charles M. Hauck, of Montandon, and Prof. J. F. Rearick registered at the National on Monday.

Harry Frank, who has been on a visit for ten days, arrived home on Tuesday. We will not say where he had been—may have something to say in the near future.

J. C. Snook killed a hog this week that weighed 652, William Kramer two that weighed 940 and J. W. Stover two that tipped the scales at 1316. The heaviest weighed 729. Average weight of the five hogs 581¼. If any one can beat this let them rise and explain or take a back seat.

—Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort instantly relieved permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

UNIONVILLE.

Mrs. Susan Taylor is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Leathers in Washington D. C.

Miss Kate Buck, is visiting relatives, in Lock Haven.

Procracted meetings are in progress in the M. E. Church.

Last week J. C. Stere attended the funeral of his cousin, a Mr. Pringle, who lived at Conamaugh. He was one of the victims of a freight wreck which occurred on the main line. He was engineer, and the boiler of the engine exploded. He visited here on Saturday and was killed on Monday.

The presiding elder of the Evangelical church preached a very able sermon on Saturday evening in the Union church.

Mr. John Bullock of Altoona visited his lady friend here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Griest are one the sick list, the former with stomach trouble and the latter with a severe cold,

J. D. Rumberger and family of Bellefonte spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Clara Elder of Tyrone is visiting at the home of her brother Dr. W. C. Van Valin.

Mrs. Harpster, an aged resident of this place, is quite ill with dropey and heart trouble.

Since the advent of cold weather butchering is on the list.

Mrs. A. J. St Clair has gone to visit her sister Mrs. Zachariah Ogden in Clearfield.

Recommended it to Trainmen.

G. H Hausan, Lima, O., Engineer L. E. & W. R. R, writes: "I have been troubled a great deal with backache. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and one bottle entirely relieved me. I gladly recommend it to any one, especially my friends among the train men, who are usually similarly afflicted." C. M. Parrish.

Fancy Work Bags.

Work bags are handy not only for holding small pieces of fancy work, but also handkerchiefs, purse, keys, etc., now that pockets are absent from dresses. One may be composed of silk with a frill of double silk at the edge, the sides being covered with rings worked over with colored cotton, wool or silk.

Dainty Sofa Cushion.

An elegant and novel sofa cushion is composed of double padded bags of pale blue silk, with frills to correspond. Bands of lace insertion or Japanese embroidery come over two pieces of the very palest pink satin ribbon, which terminate in rosettes at the top.

NURSERY NOTES.

The best place for a baby is its crib.

Play, and plenty of it, is necessary to the healthful existence of a child.

Cocoanut oil is effective for rubbing on the chest, back and limbs of the baby after its evening sponging.

Culinary utensils used in the preparation of an infant's food should be the baby's own. They should never be pressed into service in any other direction.

A young mother may learn many things by carefully watching what the trained nurse does for the baby before the "catastrophe" of her leaving arrives.

The nursery is the child's own domain, his castle, and in it he should be Lord Paramount. If he choose to shout and riot and romp, let him. His lungs and muscles need developing, and his nerves require strengthening.

The baby should never be forced to sit with back and head unsupported. When in his mother's arms, the correct position is easily secured. When old enough to sit in a small chair or carriage, pillows should always be placed about him.

If there is a certain, fixed place where soft, medicated cotton, bandages of different widths, absorbent gauze and a bottle of some antiseptic solution may always be found, it will prevent the frantic rushing about when such articles are needed and save to the little sufferer many throbs of pain.

Servants In Paris.

There is much criticism from foreign sources as to American treatment of domestics. Frenchwomen say that Americans spoil their servants. They are careless as to money, too good natured and lavish with holidays, and the French servant who returns from service in the United States is regarded as one that is spoiled. In France, or, rather, in Paris, where the highest wages are paid for general housework, the girls get $8, $9 or, at most, $10 a month, and they are allowed but one afternoon a month out. Then, too, they do a great deal of work never asked of a girl in this country—brushing clothes, household mending, doing of errands and the daily marketing. On the other hand, they do no family washing. All bread, cakes and desserts are got outside of the house, as well as many entrees, meat and fowls, and it is even possible to buy cooked vegetables, so that really there is much less work in the kitchen. Then, too, with hardwood floors and rugs there is less, or at least lighter, work in caring for the apartments, which offsets the household mending, shoe blacking and marketing. The last, however, is not a hardship, for this contributes the girl's daily outing.—Argonaut.

A VAST SALT FIELD.

How the Product Is Obtained In the Middle of the Colorado Desert.

In the middle of the Colorado desert, a little to the north of the Mexican border and 264 feet below the level of the sea, lies a field of crystallized salt more than a thousand acres in extent, presenting a surface as white as snow and beneath the noonday glare of the sun so dazzling that the naked eye cannot stand its radiance. It stretches away for miles and miles about Salton, Colo., an ocean of blazing, blistering white.

Here daily throughout the year men are at work overturning the great deposit with massive plows and scrapers, getting it into great piles preliminary to putting it through the refining process. The salt plows used to secure the harvest are great four wheeled implements driven by steam and managed by two men. The salt crust is thrown up in parallel ridges; then laborers with hoes work it to and fro in the water, washing out the dirt preliminary to stacking it in mounds to be taken to the mill.

Salt springs in adjacent foothills are constantly contributing to the deposit, and so heavily laden are they with almost pure salt that the plow has hardly passed on before a new crust has formed in the furrow left. This fact renders it unnecessary to operate more than a small portion of the vast deposit.

As may be supposed, work in these fields is performed under the most trying conditions. No white man can stand the intense heat, and for this reason the work is done wholly by Japanese and by Coahuila Indians. Of these the Indians are by far the better adapted to the work, the Japanese performing only one portion, sewing the sacks in which the salt is shipped. The atmosphere, laden as it is with particles of salt, gives rise to a painful thirst, and the only available drinking water comes from a single well. It is warm and ill tasting.

Beautiful mirages frequently appear above the great salt field in the daytime, sky pictures of magnificent cities and flower dotted, tree shaded fields. The moonlight, too, produces wondrously beautiful effects upon the great field of gleaming salt. For several weeks in the year the thermometer on the salt field averages 140 degrees, and the reflection of the sun produces a glare like that from a furnace. The deposits vary in thickness from ten to twenty inches and form a solid crust over the great marsh. It is estimated that about 700 tons are now plowed up daily.—New York Tribune.

About 24 women in 100 are stronger in the left arm than they are in the right. Women, too, are more frequently equally strong in both arms than are men.

Peas and beans are the most nutritious of vegetables, containing as much carbon as wheat and double the amount of muscle forming food.

AMERICAN AUDIENCES.

Men and Women and Their Effect Upon Public Meetings.

American audiences are strangely alike in some things and strangely dissimilar in others. A good committee will take as much pains in the arrangement of its audience as of its speakers. An audience seated without crowding is seldom enthusiastic. Neither is an audience whose hands are occupied with bundles or umbrellas, an audience largely composed of women or an audience in a cold room. The easiest audiences to address, the most responsive and inspiring, are those composed of men crowded and packed together and warm.

Women naturally do not applaud or cheer. They are by instinct more self restrained in the public expression of their emotions than men. Every public speaker is complimented by their presence, knowing that their quiet word at home is oftentimes more effective in results than the most enthusiastic shouting on the street corners by the other sex. In a public meeting, however, the audience gets its cue from those nearest the speaker. I remember well two audiences, both from the same social class, both crowded, both in large theaters and both largely attended by women. One happened to be in Colorado, one in Massachusetts. In one meeting the orchestra was reserved for women. In the other meeting the men had the orchestra and the women had the lower gallery and all the boxes. In both cases the audiences were entirely friendly to the speakers. The second meeting was marked by wild enthusiasm, the first one by respectful attention. In the second case the mass of men in the orchestra urged on the speakers by continued applause. In the first case the men in the galleries who started to applaud were checked because between them and the speakers was a mass of absolutely silent femininity in the orchestra. I do not say that one meeting was less effective than the other, but the difference in the strain on the speaker was marked.—From "The Spellbinder," by Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., in Scribner's.

A Supreme Court Coincidence.

While in session the associate justices of the United States supreme court are seated on either side of the chief justice, in the order of their commissions, the oldest in commission on his right, the next oldest on his left; the third is second on the right and the fourth second on the left, and so on alternately, the youngest in commission occupying the seat on the extreme left.

When Justice Field was the senior associate, this arrangement produced this curious result: The names of the justices on the right had but a single syllable—Field, Gray, Brown and White—while the names of those on the left had two syllables—Harlan, Brewer, Shiras and Peckham. All were married, but no one of the justices on the right had ever had any children, while each of those on the left had both children and grandchildren. The colors were all on the right—Gray, Brown and White—while the left was colorless.—Youth's Companion.

No Influence Above.

In Dr. John Hall's time it was the custom in his church to use the old fashioned, simple hymns, and the singing was congregational.

On one occasion William M. Evarts discovered E. Delafield Smith, then corporation counsel of New York city, singing with all his heart and whispered to his friend:

"Why, there is Smith singing 'I want to be an angel!' I knew he wanted to be district attorney, but I didn't know he wanted to be an angel."

The remark was repeated to Mr. Smith, and quick as a flash came the retort:

"No, I have never mentioned the matter to Evarts, knowing that he had no influence in that direction."

HE WORKED THE BANKER.

How a Clever Merchant Killed Two Birds With One Stone.

Recently a wealthy merchant in Paris who does an extensive business with Japan was informed that a prominent firm in Yokohama had failed, but the name of the firm he could not learn, though he was most anxious to ascertain whether it was the one with which he did most of his business in that city.

He could have learned the truth by cabling, but instead he went to the man, a well known banker, who had received the news and requested him to reveal the name of the firm to him.

"That's a very delicate thing to do," replied the banker, "for the news is not official, and if I gave you the name I might incur some responsibility."

The merchant argued, but in vain, and finally he made this proposition: "I will give you," he said, "a list of ten firms in Yokohama, and I will ask you to look through it and then to tell me, without mentioning any name, whether or not the name of the firm which has failed appears in it. Surely you will do that for me?"

"Yes," said the banker, "for if I do not mention any name I cannot be held responsible in any way."

The list was made. The banker looked through it and as he handed it back to the merchant said, "The name of the firm which has failed is there."

"Then I've lost heavily," replied the merchant, "for that is the firm with which I did business," showing him a name on the list.

"But how do you know that is the firm which has failed?" asked the banker in surprise.

"Very easily," replied the merchant. "Of the ten names on the list only one is genuine, that of the firm with which I did business. All the others are fictitious."

THE SEWING MACHINE.

Unsuccessful Inventions That Preceded Howe's Patent In 1846.

The technical beginning of the sewing machine industry in this country was Sept. 10, 1846, when Elias Howe, Jr., obtained a patent for what grew into the first really practical sewing machine. Only three of the first Howe machines were made, however, and one of these was deposited in the patent office in Washington as a model. It was not until after 1850 that a factory for the making of sewing machines was built, so the enormous business of today has grown up in a short half century.

While Howe's invention marked the beginning of a successful industry, he was by no means the pioneer in efforts to substitute mechanical for hand sewing. As far back as 1770 Thomas Alsop patented in England a machine for embroidering. Another machine for embroidering in a loom was invented by John Duncan in 1804, and twenty-five years later another Englishman named Heilman patented still another embroidering machine.

The first recorded attempt at mechanical sewing was the invention of Thomas Saint, who took out a patent in England in 1790 for a machine which executed the old crochet stitch. It was not a success, but some of the features of the Saint machine appear in the perfected machine of today.

Bartholemy Thimonnier patented in France in 1830 the first sewing machine put to practical use. Eighty of his machines were in use for sewing army clothing in 1841, when a mob destroyed them because convinced they would drive seamstresses out of employment. Thimonnier built new and better machines, but all his work was again destroyed by angry artisans in 1848.

John J. Greenough took out the first patent for a sewing machine issued in the United States in 1842. It was intended to sew leather, but was of no practical use.

Walter Hunt of New York built a sewing machine in 1834, but failed to protect it by a patent. After Howe's machine appeared Hunt declared it embodied the ideas of his machine of 1834, but he was unable to establish his claim.

A small army of inventors appeared after Howe's patent had proved successful, and their genius was devoted to perfecting every part of the machine. How well they have succeeded is shown in the 8,500 patents for sewing machines and attachments issued by the United States since 1850 and in the fact that the American sewing machine leads all others in every country in the world.—New York Herald.

Care In Choosing Glasses.

A dealer in optical instruments declared that it gave him real pain to note the careless manner in which half the persons in New York wear glasses. "It is a wonder to me," he said, "that they don't bring on blindness. In the first place, the frames should always be fitted to individual faces instead of being picked up indiscriminately without regard for facial peculiarities. The size of the lenses is another important consideration. Most of the glasses I see on the street are too small. They should be as large as the face of the wearer will permit, for a lens of good size not only affords better protection to the eye, but is more becoming than a smaller one. Another tribulation of the weak eyed is due to the reflection from the edges of unframed glasses. The eyelashes should be attended to in order to get the best results from a pair of spectacles. Many lashes are worn so long that they brush against the glass. This is decidedly injurious.—New York Times.

BOOK SLIDES.

Convenient For Writers, Travelers and Business Men and Women.

Book slides are always welcome Christmas presents. They are especially useful for a writing table where reference books are in evidence.

The slides consist of two pieces of cardboard about 6½ inches high by 4 inches broad, the top rounded and the bottom cut into three divisions of one and a half inches, the two outside pieces bent outward and the middle piece bent inward.

The cardboard can be covered with any material you like and decorated with embroidery or appliqué, or it may consist of painted sheepskin, cut to size and stuck on. The slides are placed on the table apart, the two end books resting on the inside flaps. Any number of books can be placed between. This is a useful gift for those who when traveling desire to take a few pet volumes with them, as the slides are easily packed and brighten up a strange room with a homelike touch.

BOOK SLIDES.

Magazines, music books or account books may be conveniently disposed of in this way. Writers find the slides a convenience because they can use them to hold those reference books which are needed in the support of the special article on which they may be at work.

Fair and Supper.

Don't forget that Supper and Fair to be held in the Fire Company's rooms, Milesburg, Friday evening, December 5th, by the Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Milesburg Presbyterian church. Supper 20 and 15 cents. All the delicacies of the season will be served.

The Fair will be just the place to find those Christmas presents that have been worrying you.

Lunch and Fair Saturday evening. Ice cream will be served both evenings.

A Card of Thanks.

The family of the late George W. Downing desire through the columns of this paper to thank their friends of Bellefonte for the kindness and courtesy shown them while in Bellefonte attending the funeral.

Twenty-seven Years a Priest.

Rev. J. J. Gormley Thursday celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood at Renovo. Among those present were Rev. J. N. Codori and Rev. Louis Maucher, of Lock Haven.

CERTAIN RESULTS.

'Nothing Can Be Surer,' is the Testimony of Bellefonte Citizens.

The stage of uncertainty is over in Bellefonte. There can now be had plenty of positive proof in the testimony of a citizen. Evidence of this nature should convince the most skeptical doubter in this vicinity. Read the following:

Mr. Curtis Johnson, of 583 Bishop street, freight truckman, says: "I had backache and lameness across my loins for a year or more. At times the lameness was so acute I could lift nothing and if I stooped it was impossible for me to straighten. When driving there was a steady aching over my kidneys the whole time and I had a dull, tired feeling which took away all my ambition. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills from F. Potts Green's drug store and they soon cured me from the whole combination of troubles and they did it quickly and thoroughly. My wife was also suffering from a tired, grinding backache and she used Doan's Kidney Pills and they invigorated her generally. She now speaks of them as highly as I do. We never came across any remedy which surpassed Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster—Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute

Proper Care of the ...Scalp...

Shampoo the head (men once a week; ladies once in two weeks) with a good Tar, Sulphur, or Green Olive Oil Soap. Rub dry with a towel that does not shed lint. Then apply our.

Quinine and Glycerine Hair Tonic

rubbing into the scalp for five or ten minutes with the tips of the fingers (careful not to scratch with nails)

If scalp itches, hair is falling, and much dandruff, rub in the Hair Tonic every night as well as after Shampooing. Price of Hair Tonic 40 and 75c per bottle.

Green's Pharmacy,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, Bellefonte, Pa.

Legal Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company of Bellefonte, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania and having its principal office at Bellefonte, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, will, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1903, present to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County its petition praying for a decree that the said corporation, to wit. The Edison Electrical Illuminating Company of Bellefonte, be dissolved and that all and singular its powers, franchises, privileges be extinguished and determined.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Oct 24-w2m Solicitors.

BELLEFONTE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

PRODUCE:

These prices are paid by C. C. Shuey for produce—

Eggs, per doz.	25
Laid, " lb	12½
Tallow, " "	3
Butter, " "	23
Apples, per bus	30 & 40
Potatoes, per bu	50
Side, " lb	8
Shoulder, " "	10
Ham " "	15

GRAIN:

These prices are paid by C. T. Gerberich & Son for grain—

Wheat, old	70
" new	70
Oats new	30
Barley	50
Rye	56
Corn, shelled	65
" new	60

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers or, in a sense, pioneers themselves—of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation so placed will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular the events of the last four years have definitely decided that for woe or for weal our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly, but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home—but we know that we can solve them, and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who in the days of Washington founded this government and in the days of Lincoln preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well being than ours at the present moment. This well being is due no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well paid wageworkers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real, and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity, of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence, but this is in nowise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in nowise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property under the name of corporate franchises in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations. On the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them. We are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wageworker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

No more important subject can come before the congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then assuredly we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance, and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which, prone to speak of the performance, would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker, like the well being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages, of the American wageworker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures, and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but, of course, if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century, but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present congress. Substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and farsighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union, not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such, for some of the most farreaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wageworker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business, and with this end in view the congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a shortsighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we of the giant republic of the north owe it to our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers. Wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible or necessarily desirable to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the International tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better where possible to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

The congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century, a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration, and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the secretary of state asking whether permission would be granted by the president to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to act. The congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the president for access to and use of soundings taken by the United States steamship Nero for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a transpacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company certain conditions were formulated, upon which the president was willing to allow access to these soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong.

The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under consideration, continuing in the meantime to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all American line between our Pacific coast and the Chinese empire by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands is thus provided for and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self government greater than that granted to any other orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other orientals under their own governments save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self government, but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint, in preparing the way for civil government, and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency and the general kind heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent there. Of course there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings, and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos—in the aggregate very numerous—who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment. It is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point, they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the national guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold, and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population, a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world. They are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate letup in this strain. It must continue for some time longer until more officers are graduated from Annapolis and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitle them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue, and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self complacency or vanity or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to $121,848,047.26, an increase of $10,216,853.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but $8,518,067.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage. It has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in postoffice receipts in the rural districts of the country is about 2 per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of 10 per cent.

On Nov. 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game and the wild creatures generally on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the homebuilder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the west depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well watered soil or a much smaller amount of irrigated land may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from 160 acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title Asserto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the commission of fish and fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people, but in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance; but, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and, above all, among the young Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living, yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semiarid west. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabout has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the east it has been shown that 85 per cent of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house districts or of the back alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on Aug. 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Union Services Were Held in the Lutheran Church.

SERVICES AT ST JOHN'S EPISCOPAL

Eloquent Sermons by Rev. Ambrose Schmidt and Rev. George Israel Brown—Excellent Singing at Both Churches.

OTHER LOCAL NEWS OF THE DAY

Thanksgiving Day was properly observed by our people, business being almost entirely suspended and the streets presented a Sabbath Day appearance. Religious services were held in St. John's Episcopal church, Rev. George I. Brown officiating, and a Union service was held in the Lutheran church, the sermon being preached by Rev. Ambrose M. Schmidt. The following ministers occupied places on the platform; Revs. W. H. Brown, T. W. Perks, T. J. Askew, Wilford P. Shriner, D. D. the latter having charge of the services in the absence of the pastor Dr. Holloway, who was out of town attending a funeral.

Rev. Ambrose M. Schmidt delivered the sermon, which was an able and eloquent expression of thankfulness for past mercies, and appropriate to the occasion. It was from the text, "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him and bless his name." Psalm 100; 4th verse.

The Reverend gentleman stated that we were assembled in response to the proclamation of our President who had requested all citizens to attend public worship, and return thanks to Almighty God for his manifold blessings during the past year. That we were here to offer thanks for mercies unnumbered, and so great, that we fail to appreciate, and only realize their magnitude and munificence, when with-held. That we should meet in a spirit of gratitude for blessings upon our country, our state and our community.

We should be thankful that he has given us such a country as our own America, with its vast resources which are without measure, and for having made us first among the nations of the earth; second, We should be thankful for our system of government, the rock upon which our temple of liberty has been erected, that we are free from intrigue and rebellion and are at peace with all nations; third, We should as a people be thankful for our Public School system, that the youth of our land have the advantages of this benificent institution, that the training and education qualifies the youth of today to become the citizen of tomorrow. Mr. Schmidt spoke at some length reviewing our many causes for thanksgiving, the phenominal prosperity in every line of business, our immense harvests and our being exempt from plague and famine that the future is full of hope and promise for us. He also called attention to the dangers that confront us as a nation, first, Unrestricted Immigration, and the growth of socialism; second, the Desecration of the Sabbath. This peril threatening to blot out our sacred day of rest, that our laws against this evil are not enforced, that it is better not to have laws enacted, than to fail in carrying them out; third, Intemperance. This evil has destroyed other nations by its influence, and is not only a foe to the nation but to the individual as well, dragging his soul down to eternal perdition. The speaker stated that christian men and women were responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs in this direction, that if they would say that drunkenness should cease in our land, it would go. He closed with the hope that Gods mercies and blessings would follow us through the coming year. At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. T. W. Perks delivered an earnest and fervent prayer, after which a collection was taken to be equally divided between local benevolence and the Bellefonte Hospital.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of, have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases, by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe, sure and pleasant cough medicine, would have saved them. It is guaranteed. C. M. Parrish.

Accident to Dr. Shriner.

Rev. Wilford P. Shriner met with an accident Thursday which might have proven very serious; even as it is he will be incapacitated for some time for the discharge of his duties. Dr. Shriner was walking down the railroad during the afternoon and in crossing the bridge above the passenger station he made a misstep, one leg going down between the ties twisting his ankle and badly using up the injured member. As a result he is confined to his home and can only move with the aid of crutches. He is still suffering great pain, but we hope will soon be relieved, although it will be some time before he will be himself again.

J. Odgers, of Frostburg, Md. writes: "I had a very bad attack of kidney complaint and tried Foley's Kidney Cure which gave me immediate relief, and I was perfectly cured after taking two bottles." Take no substitute. C. M. Parrish.

THE FOOT BALL SEASON ENDS.

Academy and State College Town Team Fight a Draw

The football game Thursday afternoon between the College town and Academy teams was exactly what everybody expected it to be a very close and exciting contest. The visitors came to town with blood in their eyes as the strongest aggregation of players to be found in State College, fully expecting to win back the laurels they lost in their first match with the boys on the hill two weeks ago, but they were disappointed indeed, as the home boys played the pluckiest game of their lives and not only kept the visitors at a safe distance from their goal line during the entire game but rushed the ball through the excellent engineering of McIntosh and the clever line bucking and end running of Taylor, Otto, Heinle, Leather and McGee so close to the college goal that a touchdown seemed sure and inevitable. The game ended however, in a 0-0 score. Near the end of the second half Gephart made a beautiful try for a field goal, the wind carried the ball a foot to the left of the posts, The largest crowd in years witnessed the Thanksgiving sport.

The line up:—

College	position	Academy
McCleary	l e.	Vandeventer, McGee
Wood	l t.	Fox
Snyder	l g.	Leathers
Woomer	centre.	McCandless
Meek	r g.	Weaver
Sauers	r t.	Ferguson
Devine	r e.	Heinle, Gephart
Weaver	quarter	McIntosh
Gillen	l h.	Heinle, McGee
Sauers	r e.	Otto
Glenn	full	J. Taylor

Referee—Bush, Umpire—Devine, Time keeper—Capt. H. S. Taylor, Time of game—20 and 25 minute halves.

The Assembly Thursday Evening.

The "Elite Social Club" of Bellefonte gave their first assembly Thursday night in Bush's Arcade. A reception was held from eight to ten, after which dancing was indulged in, lasting until three o'clock this morning. Elaborate refreshments were served about midnight, which were enjoyed by the members of the Club and a large number of invited guests. The Bellefonte orchestra discoursed delightful music throughout the entire evening, and a merrier set of persons, who were all on pleasure bent, would be hard to find. They were there for the purpose of enjoying themselves and this they did to the full. It was in all respects a *recherche* affair and the best of order prevailed.

The "Elite" is composed of some of our very best colored citizens, as will be seen by the following list of officers and members:

Geo. W. Freeman, Pres., Jas. A. Summers, Vice Pres., Miss Annie Carter, Asst. Sec., Mrs. Mary Miller, Miss Annie Carter, Miss Anna Dunlap, Miss Emma Green, Mr. Fred Thompson, Mr. Parker Watson, Mr. Pinkney Talbertt, Mr. John Carter, Mrs. Emma Jackson, Mrs. Alice Burris, Mrs. James Miller, Mrs. John Carter, Mr. James Miller, Mr. John Williams, Mr. Robert Harris, Mrs. Mary Miller, Chairman Reception Committee.

One Minute Cough Cure.

Is the only harmless cough cure that gives quick relief. Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Asthma, LaGrippe and all Throat, Chest and Lung troubles. I got soaked by rain, says Gertrude F. Fenner, Muncie, Ind., and contracted a severe cold and cough. I failed rapidly; lost 48 lbs. My druggist recommended One Minute Cough Cure. The first bottle brought relief; several cured me. I am back to my old weight, 148 lbs. One Minute Cough Cure cuts the phlegm, relieves the cough at once, draws out inflammation, cures croup. An ideal remedy for children. Parrish's Drug store.

Secured a Two and a Half Million Contract.

The firm of Clement & Co., of Philadelphia, of which Thomas A. Shoemaker, of this place, is a very considerable factor, has just been awarded one of the largest contracts ever given by the Wabash railroad. It covers 71 miles of new road extending from Belington to Burnside in West Virginia and by the terms must be completed in 16 months from the date of signing. The contractors will receive $2,500,000.

A Thanksgiving Dinner.

Heavy eating is usually the first cause of indigestion. Repeated attacks inflame the mucous membranes lining the stomach, exposes the nerves of the stomach, producing a swelling after eating, heartburn, headache, sour risings and finally catarrh of the stomach. Kodol relieves the inflammation, protects the nerves and cures the catarhr. Kodol cures indigestion, dyspepsia, all stomach troubles by cleansing and sweetening the glands of the stomach. Parrish's Drug store.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all druggists in all parts of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind.

To-day take Foley's Honey and Tar, it positively prevents pneumonia, or other serious results from colds. It may be too late To-morrow. C. M. Parrish.

HER FRENCH A FAILURE.

The Tragedy of a Blacking Bottle In the Latin Quarter.

She was spending her first month in the Latin quarter of Paris. She spoke English fluently, with a Boston accent; also she spoke German, could make a fair stagger at Italian and knew a few words of Hindoostance, but of French not a syllable.

One morning she found herself in a wrestling match with a bottle of French shoe blacking. The pesky bottle, understanding that it had to deal with an alien, refused to give up its cork. She had no corkscrew of her own and did not know how to ask for one, even if she dared suspect that her next door neighbor might be possessed of the luxury. The tine of her pet fork she had bent on the obstinate plug, the point of her best penknife she had broken off short, and nothing remained except to throw the bottle out of a window to get at its contents. She decided as a last resort to try breaking the neck off the bottle. With a "stove lid lifter" she administered several cautious taps in the region of the jugular of the obstinate neck. "Nothin' doin'." Then she tapped harder still, and the blacking came. All over her fingers it came, all over her light woolen skirt and over much of the floor and window sill.

She decided to have the skirt cleaned and, packing it into a bundle, tripped off to an establishment where she found embarrassment because she could not understand questions. Finally she got the drift of the conversation. The cleaners wanted to know what had caused the spot. Fortunately a bottle of shoe blacking was standing near by, and she pointed at this and "ouid" and "ouid" until she left in heightened spirits, feeling that she was not helpless and that she had made the cleaners understand. When the skirt was duly returned the following week, it was dyed black.—New York Tribune.

Largely Supplied.

"Are you a man of family, sir?"

"Yes, sir. My third son-in-law moves in today."—Detroit Free Press.

There is no case on record of a man having committed a crime with a pipe or cigar in his mouth.

This is the best day the world has ever seen. Tomorrow will be better.—R. A. Campbell.

Cured of Piles After 40 Years.

Mr. C. Haney, of Geneva, Ohio, had the piles for forty years. Doctors and dollars could do him no lasting good. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured him permanently. Invaluable for cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, lacerations, eczema, tetter, salt rheum, and all other skin diseases. Look for the name DeWitt on the package—all others are cheap, worthless counterfeits. Parrish's drug store.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Water in which mignonette has been placed should be changed often, since it quickly becomes foul.

The best use to make of old bones is to break them up and bury them near the roots of fruit trees and grape vines.

By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather under trees a most beautiful verdure will be obtained.

It is not a good plan to fill an old orchard with young trees. The soil is too much exhausted by the growth of the former occupants.

Geraniums bloom most satisfactorily when grown in comparatively small pots and soil which is termed rich, but not rank with excessive manure.

Stir, spade, rake and pulverize soil thoroughly before planting or sowing. The importance of this work cannot be overestimated if you desire fine blossoms.

Geraniums that have been used for summer bloomers will not flower again until the late spring months. Plants for winter blooming should be grown especially for this purpose.

Care of Puppies.

Puppies after weaning will keep strong and healthy and will grow fast if fed only on fresh buttermilk and corn bread, with soup instead of the buttermilk twice a week, till they are five or six months old. Do not feed them sweet milk. Keep the puppies where they can get plenty of exercise. Do not crowd them. Arrange their kenneis so that they can go in and out of their sleeping quarters. If fed in the same vessels, some dogs get more than their share of food and lose their manners also. Fasten a number of chains where they eat at such distances that no one can reach the other: then feed in individual pans. Give little medicine and plenty of exercise, and you will then have strong, healthy dogs. An hour's run every day in the year in the fields and woods, weather permitting, is essential to good health.

The Efficacy.

Of Speer's Port Grape and Burgundy Wines are wonderful. They are Sudorific Diuratic and blood making, caused by the iron in the soil of the Speer's New Jersey vineyards, they are unexcelled by any wines in the world for entertainment and medical use.

If you are billious and seeking advice
Take DeWitt's Little Early Risers,
Just before going to bed,
You will find on the morrow,
You are rid of your sorrow—
That's all; just enough said.

These famous pills do not gripe, but move the bowels gently and easily, cleansing the liver. Their tonic effect gives strength to the glands, preventing a return of the disorder. Parrish's Drug store.

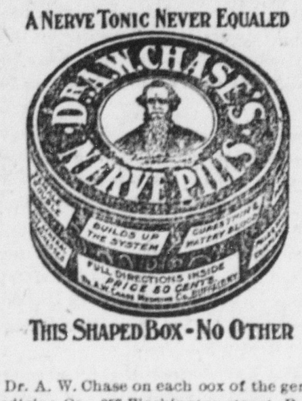
Steady Nerves Mean Self-Control.

No one save those whose nerves are shattered know the horror of the days of unrest—the nights devoid of sleep—the lack of self-control—the feeling of utter uselessness. No one but those who have used Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills know the great comfort they give to the weak, weary, nervous, restless, tired, sleepless, irritable and despondent. To such people they are a sheet anchor in time of trouble—a medicine that can and will carry them back to health strength, vigor and the full enjoyment of life again as attested to by your own town people.

SHAMOKIN PA.

Micheal Stine of Water St., Shamokin Pa., says:—"I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. I had been feeling used up as the result of an attack of grippe and was nervous when at my work. I was also bothered a good a good deal with headaches, I got some of D. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and they fixed me up in a short time. I rested well and felt etter in every way."

A NERVE TONIC NEVER EQUALED



THIS SHAPED BOX - NO OTHER

SUNBURY PA.

Mrs. Arthur Brown of 327 Strawberry avenue, Sunbury Pa., says:—"Last fall I got a box of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills and as I had been feeling poorly and run down I used them. They did me a great deal of good acting as a strengthening tonic I also found that since using them I have not been bothered with the frequent attack, of headaches that had previously troubled me. I can recommend them highly."

Beware of Imitations.—Signature and portrait of Dr. A. W. Chase on each box of the genuine. For sale by dealers, 50c. a box, or Dr. A. W Chase Medicine Co., 257 Washington street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale at Krumrine's Drug Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

Little Child's Loneliness.

Little Mabel, says the Woman's Journal, had been put to bed alone. Presently she appeared in her nightgown at the head of the stairs, saying plaintively, "I'm lonesome!" Her mother gave her a favorite rubber doll named Happy to take to bed with her and for a few minutes she was quiet. Then she reappeared with her plaint of lonesomeness. This time her mother reminded her that God was with her and sent her back to bed with a reproof. Soon she was heard weeping bitterly, and when her mother went to her little Mabel summed up her sense of misery by exclaiming, "I don't want Happy, and I don't want God; I want somebody with a skin face!"

Mere Maiden Timidity.

"Well, mum," said the cook as she entered the parlor with her bundle in her hand, "I must be after goin' away this mornin'."

"What do you mean? Why are you going?" asked her astonished mistress.

"I am goin' to be married next week."

"But surely, Bridget, you won't leave me so suddenly? You must ask him to wait for a few days."

"Oh, I couldn't, mum."

"Why not, pray?"

"Sure, mum, I'd like to oblige you, but I don't feel well enough acquainted with him to ask such a thing."—Philadelphia Press.

A New Piece of Music.

General Horace Porter, the American soldier, once asked Li Hung Chang for his photograph for his daughter. The Chinese statesman kindly complied with his request and, getting his paint pot and pencil, drew queer looking figures up and down the portrait. Handing it then to the general, he explained that the left hand column contained a list of his titles, while the right hand side bore a list of the posts he had filled. When he reached home, Porter gave the photograph to his little girl, saying: "Here's what you wanted. If you can't read it, probably you can play it on the piano!"

Nothing Peculiar.

"I told the boss that I would like an increase in my salary," said the clerk at the neckwear counter to the floorwalker.

"What did he say?"

"He said that everybody would."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Mike's Poodle.

Hogan—An' is he a blooded dog, Mike?

"Blooded? I sh'd say he wuz. W'y, when he wuz a pup th' doc had to bleed him to kape him from bein' a bloodhound, faith!"—Chicago News.

Earned It, In Chicago.

"How did he ever get the title of 'Hon?'"

"He declined a nomination for alderman once."—Chicago Tribune.

Wood intended to be made into pianos requires to be kept forty years in perfect condition, so it is asserted.

The population of Damascus, reputed the oldest city in the world, is calculated at 225,000 souls.

Thwarted.

Mrs. Gabbie—Mrs. Kraft has been married ten years, I'm sure. I wonder how old she was when she married.

Mrs. Bizzy—I tried to find that out the other day.

Mrs. Gabbie—What did she say?

Mrs. Bizzy—I asked her at what age she was married, and she said, "At the parsonage."—Philadelphia Press.

Three of a Kind.

This conversation was heard on a coster's holiday at the luncheon hour: The young hopeful complains, "I say, muvver, ain't I goin' to 'ave any 'am?" "Don't say 'am, Billy; say 'AM.'" The father of the family, listening with evident scorn, nudged a cultured brother. "They bof finks they're sayin'

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail, address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.
C. M. Parrish

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address

Royal Medicine Co., 269 Dearborn St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by C. M. Parrish.

Impaired Digestion

May not be all that is meant by *dyspepsia* now, but it will be if neglected.

The uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, sourness of the stomach, and disagreeable belching may not be very bad now, but they will be if the stomach is suffered to grow weaker.

Dyspepsia is such a miserable disease that the tendency to it should be given early attention. This is completely overcome by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which strengthens the whole digestive system

J. W. Bryan of Lowder, Ills., writes: "My little boy was very low with pneumonia. Unknown to the doctor we gave him Foley's Honey and The result was magical and puzzled the doctor, as it immediately stopped the racking cough and he quickly recovered." C. M. Parrish.

—The Cross shoes for ladies do not burn the feet YEAGER & DAVIS.

Professional Cards.

HUGH S. TAYLOR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business attended promptly.

C. M. BOWER. ELLIS L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office in Eagle Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

A. A. DALE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office over Centre County Bank, corner Spring and High streets, Bellefonte, Pa.

HARRY KELLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in the Temple Court building, South Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa.

H. C. QUIGLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Temple court building, Bellefonte, Pa.

J. THOMAS MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in the Temple Court building, South Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa.

WILBUR F. REEDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Allegheny street, one door north of *Gazette* office, Bellefonte, Pa.

SNOW SHOE BRANCH—DAILY EXCEPT Sunday—In effect May 25 1902.

a m		STATIONS.	p m
11 26	7 27	Arrive Snow Shoe Leav.	7 00
10 00	6 05	Snow Shoe Intersection	3 15
10 01	5 55	Milesburg	3 15
9 53	5 45	Leave Bellefonte Arrive	3 32

4 56	
5 06	
5 20	

Illinois Central Railroad.

The only Railroad in the United States that can ticket you West, Southwest or Northwest via every gateway across the continent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL VALLEY ROUTE

California

Via New Orleans & the Sunset Limited.

Over the only true winter route, avoiding chilly blasts and high altitudes, via Memphis, New Orleans, Beaumont, Houston, San Antonio and El Paso.

Through Pullman Sleepers and Quickest Time to

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Unsurpassed equipment comprising Pullman Palace Drawing-room Sleepers, Buffet Library Smoking Cars, Cafe Dining Cars (meals a la carte) and Free Reclining Chair Cars on all trains.

Quickest and Best Line to MEXICO.

Superb New Steel Steamers to HAVANA, CUBA.

Join one of our Personally Conducted Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Parties for California from either Cincinnati or Chicago.

Elegant Through Sleeping Car Service to

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL AND THE NORTHWEST.

Round-trip home-seekers and one-way Colonists tickets on sale at all points.

No matter where you are going write to-day for free descriptive matter and full particulars to

E. A. RICHTER, Traveling Passenger Agent, Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Bellefonte Republican

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write uponbut one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

JOHN C. MILLER.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Grauer are rejoicing over the birth of a baby daughter.

—Will Cherry, a brakeman on the Lewisburg freight, is confined to his home on Valentine street with catarrh fever.

—Mrs. Frank M. Shugert and her little brother, Ogden, are quite ill at the Malin residence on East Howard street.

—Mrs. David Robb, of near Romola, while visiting the family of J. R. Kunes at Beech Creek, died Monday morning. She had been a sufferer from consumption. She was about 35 years old. Her husband and one child survives.

—The first snow storm of the season occurred Sunday afternoon and continued until 7 o'clock. About 3 inches of the beautiful fell. According to an old adage there will be thirty snow storms this winter as the first snow fell on the 30th of the month.

—The Y. P. C. U., society of the United Brethren church held a Measuring Party in the church Thursday evening. There was a large attendance and a most excellent program was rendered. Choice refreshments were also served during the evening.

—James H. Rine is establishing quite a reputation as a local preacher. Wednesday night he addressed the revival meeting now going on in the A. M. E. church. His subject was, "Where Art Thou?" Genesis 3 : 9. There was a fair sized audience present.

—The Bellefonte Steam Heat Company appear to have a surplus of their manufactured commodity, judging from the quantity going to waste in our streets. Perhaps if there was less wasted, people would be more comfortable and the price could be reduced.

—W. Harrison Walker Esq., will deliver an address to the Elk Lodge at DuBois on Sunday December 7, 1902 on the occasion of their annual Memorial Day. Senator W. C. Heinle will deliver a similar address for the Lock Haven Lodge at Sunbury on the same date.

—Charles E. Dorworth, formerly local editor of the DAILY NEWS, and for a long time connected with the Pittsburg Times, has just accepted a more responsible position on the political staff of the Philadelphia Press. He will assume his new duties about the 8th of December.

—Friday morning between 9 and 9:30 o'clock a fatal accident occurred at Kelly Brothers coal mines at Snow Shoe. James McGroarty, aged 32 was instantly killed while setting off a blast. He leaves a wife and three children. The accident happened in Snow Shoe Colliery No. 5.

—We are glad to announce that Captains Urban and Donnesberg of the Salvation Army who have been in charge of the Post at this place for the few months past are to remain permanently with us. They are accomplishing a good work and have the confidence and respect of our christian people.

—Oliver Hazel has resigned his position as driver for the Adam's Express Company at this place. Oliver will take a much needed rest after which he will seek another field of usefulness. He is succeeded at the express office by Lawrence Hoover who will no doubt fill the bill to the satisfaction of the company and its patrons.

—John E. Fryberger has been elected cashier of the First National Bank of Philipsburg to succeed F. K. Lukenbach resigned. Mr. Fryberger was formerly teller in the same institution and like his predecessor, Mr. Lukenbach, is an old Bellefonte boy. His many friends here will wish him abundant success in his new position.

—Union Thanksgiving services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church at Milesburg. Rev. Walter F. Carson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, delivered a most excellent and appropriate sermon. Considering there are four churches in that borough the number who could find time to render thanks was exceedingly small. "Were there not ten cleansed, but where are the nine?"

—The children of the Parochial school gave a very creditable entertainment Friday night in the Opera House. A large audience being present and every one enjoyed the music and recitations of the little folks. The Sisters having charge of the school, deserve much praise for the manner in which their scholars are progressing in every line of education. As we have previously stated the proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of books for the school.

—Joseph Metzlar, a veteran of the Civi war, died at his home in Duncansville on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, aged 60 years. He is survived by these children: Mrs. Zimmerman, William and James, of Duncansville; Mrs. Agnes Colbert, of Lancaster, N. Y.; Mary Eva, of Bellefonte, and Myrtle, of Unionville, Pa. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. A. G. Vaughn and Mary Fry, of Glasgow. Interment was made Sunday in the Lutheran cemetery at Newry.

—Mrs. George A. Bayard, is quite ill at her home on Spring street with an attack of la-grippe.

—A 6 month old child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eckley died on Friday afternoon and was buried on Sunday at 2 p. m. from their home near Coleville.

—David Miller, the murder of Robert Roach, was sentenced last Tuesday by Judge Love to eight years and 11 months in the penitentiary.

—Russell H. Stamm, of Parvin, and Mollie M. Hoy, of Walker, Pa., were united in marriage at Hublersburg Nov. 26 by Rev. H. I. Crow.

—John Wilson, of Lock Haven, has been appointed telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad at this place to succeed James G. Pletcher, who goes to Tyrone.

—John P. Dwyer, for many years one of the staff of the Philadelphia Press, has resigned to accept the more important position of financial editor on the Philadelphia Record.

—John Mignot, a stone mason of this place, had his left eye knocked out about a week ago while at work in Lock Haven. He was taken to the Williamsport hospital for treatment.

—Have you noticed the broad smile which adorns the countenance of Harry Yeager, the shoe man? Well its a boy and it arrived Monday afternoon. Congratulations are now in order.

—Rev. J. H. Haslam Sunday tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Baptist church, Williamsport. He has accepted a call to the Gethsemane Baptist church, Philadelphia, and will go January 1.

—The United Evangelical Church will give a bean supper in the Petrikin Hall Cafe on Thursday and Friday evening Dec. 18th and 19th. All are invited to patronize the same.

—William E. Meek, one of Ferguson township's well known farmers, who has been quite ill with paralysis for a week past, is reported as somewhat better today. He is a brother of Mrs. P. Gray Meek, of this place.

—Mrs. Rose Shortlidge and daughter, Miss Annie, entertained the employes of McCalmont & Co at a sumptuous dinner Thanksgiving Day. The dinner was a great success in every particular and all enjoyed it thoroughly.

—Calvin Riley, a brother of ex-judge Thomas Riley, of Boalsburg, is the champion hunter of that neck of woods. On Friday last he shot the largest bear ever captured in the Seven Mountains. It weighed 393 pounds. He also shot a fine doe.

—Mr. John D. Lontz from Pleasant Gap, Centre Co. Pa., and Miss Lydia Elizabeth Hoover from Millheim Centre Co. Pa., were united in marriage at the United Evangelical Parsonage by pastor W. H. Brown on Wednesday evening Nov. 26th at 7 o'clock.

—T. E. Greist, one of Unionville's prominent merchants is very ill with inflammation of the bowels. His condition in so serious that an operation will have to be performed. The doctors in attendance are Doctors Hayes and Harris of Bellefonte and Ball of Lock Haven.

—Dr. H. C. Holloway will deliver a lecture in the Court House Thursday evening Dec 18 at 8 o'clock for the benefit of Gregg Post Relief Fund. His subject will be "As a Student at Gettysburg during the Three Days Fight." Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 35 cents.

—At the parsonage of First M. E. church Tyrone, Thursday afternoon, November 17, by the Rev. J. A. Wood Jr., Marvin J. Woodring was united in marriage to Miss Murley B. Crain, both of Port Matilda. The young couple have taken up housekeeping at Philipsburg.

—The ladies sewing circle of the Milesburg Presbyterian church will hold a supper and fair in the fire company's rooms Friday evening, Dec. 5th. Lunch and fair Saturday evening, Dec. 6. Half the proceeds to help defray expense of the new tower. The patronage of their friends is earnestly solicited.

—One hundred employees of the American Lime and Stone Company struck Monday for higher wages. The men ask a raise of 25 cents a day. Only the Buffalo Run quarries are affected by the strike, and they as a result are now idle. It is to be hoped that the trouble may soon be settled amicably, and that the men may go to work again.

—The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a fair in the chapel building next Thursday and Friday. There will be for sale all kind of fancy articles, choice confectionery, potted plants, and many things suitable for Christmas gifts. —After the above was in type we were informed that the ladies have changed their minds, and will hold the festival and fair in Petrikin Hall.

—On account of the fall of snow and disagreeable walking the pastors of Bellefonte churches preached to small congregations Sunday evening. Those who were so fortunate as to be at the Presbyterian church had the pleasure of hearing Mrs J. C. Meyer sing the beautiful solo "If I Were a Voice," which delighted everyone who was there. Mrs. Meyer has a rich contralto voice and it was in perfect tone Sunday night. It is to be hoped she will repeat this sacred song when there are more present to enjoy it.

Words of Warning The Wise Will Heed.

More than gratifying, it is an occasion for hearty thanksgiving on the part of all Christian people that our "Daily News" is using its influence against slot machines; it is hoped so effectively done that this vile allurement will no longer find a place for its gambling devices in our midst.

The News very truthfully says that Church officials with their members should do more than a secular newspaper for the removal of such destroyers of good and promoters of evil. It is true that if God's people by profession quietly tolerate these public immoralities than the world's people will take for granted that its all right because suffered to pass without rebuke from those who are Divinely called to "Cry aloud and spare not; to lift up the voice like a trumpet and show the people their transgressions."

There is another disturber of the good order of our town openly exerting an influence every way discomforting and hurtful to every family desiring to live in the fear of God, keeping his commandments. It is well known and there are too many witnesses to the fact that some of our stores, are kept open in the most public places all day Sunday receiving even more patronage on the Lord's day than on any other day of the week. Returning home last Sunday, not on the Sunday train, but quite otherwise, shortly after the crowd had dispersed from the station, I went to the door of one of these stores and opened it I saw six young men within and several outside entering; than to another opening the door I counted ten and so far I could see all smoking and eating, thence, to a third witnessing similar scenes likewise demoralizing and I had no time to look for more. Now, I have this to say about it, in the direct line of my business, that if we, the professed people of God permit unrebuked this open desecration of God's Holy Day and manifest violation of his Holy law and our Statute law, then we shall most certainly in one form or another, sooner or later, bring upon us the swift visitation of God's righteous judgment.

We owe it, in justice to our lawabiding merchants, we owe it to the young men of our town exposed to these perils and more than all we owe it in justice to Almighty God to whom we must everyone give account of the deeds done in the body.

In this writing, there is not one word intended for the hurt or harm of our young men whose souls are as precious in the sight of God as the lives of any older men less exposed to these evil influences. The word of God in no part or place of it requires any of his creatures in this world to deprive themselves of any righteous worldly pleasure, but only to deny themselves those things that hinder the purest enjoyment and very highest happiness. The voice of Wisdom in the words of Divine inspiration, the one only book in the Bible that is called "The Preacher" that voice is "Rejoice, O young man in thy youth; and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart and in the sight of thine eyes; but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." Eccl. 11:9.

R. CRITTENDEN.

Bellefonte, Pa.
Dec. 1, 1902.

Reading Rev. R. Crittenden's paper, given above, we requested him to submit it to the Ministerial Association of Bellefonte with the request that our ministers take action upon it such as they might deem advisable, promising to publish in the DAILY NEWS whatever should seem to us proper in the case.

The ministers at the regular meeting of their Association on Monday unanimously and very strongly expressed their approval of Missioner Crittenden's paper and asked him to sign and submit the same to the editor of the DAILY NEWS promising to give their influence, so far as possible, to secure for our town a more sacred observance of the Sabbath Day."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were recorded during the past week by Recorder N. E. Robb.

Fannie Smith to Frank P Smith, dated Oct. 21, 1902, 2 acres in Liberty twp; consideration $1.00

W. A. Irwin to John Adams, dated July 13, 1901, lot in Huston twp; consideration $75.

John Adams to Jane Adams, dated Nov. 21; 1902, lot in Huston twp; consideration $1.00

Susannah Ishler to Hezekiah K. Hoy, dated March 20, 1902, lot in College twp; consideration $150.00

Margaret P. Thurston et baron to John Ibberson dated Oct. 20, 1902, 2 lots in Rush twp; consideration $675.00

Wm. J. Shultz et ux to Samuel L. Strohecker, dated Oct. 24, 1902, 5 acres, 120 perches in Miles twp; consideration $50.00

A. E. Meyer's Admr. to Agnes S. Meyer, dated Oct. 8, 1901, lot in Harris twp; consideration $730.00

—Don't forget that Prof. Angel the eye specialist will be at the Lose Boarding house in Larimer Building Tuesday Dec. 9th. If your eye sight is failing, you need glasses, the Professor can suit you, charges moderate.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Tobin of Tyrone was a Bellefonte visitor Monday.

Chester Moore spent Sunday at his home in Howard.

J. C. Rumbarger spent Sunday with his family in Unionville.

John Stine, of Scotia, was a business visitor in town Monday.

Ex sheriff Robert Cook of Howard was a Bellefonte visitor Monday.

Nelson E Robb of Williamsport spent Sunday with his family in Bellefonte.

C. P. Long one of Spring Mill's enterprising citizens was in Bellefonte Monday.

Dr. W. U. Irvin of Unionville, greeted his many friends in Bellefonte Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Furst left Monday morning for their home in Philadelphia.

Ex sheriff W. M. Cronister of Philipsburg transacted business in town Monday.

Mrs. A. J. Graham, of Philipsburg, is the guest of Miss Celia Armor of this place.

Ex-Judge Corlis A. Faulkner, of Philipsburg, is attending court at this place this week.

Misses Belle and Carrie Weaver are spending a few days with friends in Harrisburg.

Mayor Edmund Blanchard returned Saturday morning from a business trip to Philadelphia.

Mr. Willis Ishler left Saturday for Lynn, Mass. where he has a fine position as electrical engineer.

Miss Sallie Baum left last Monday for New York city where she will visit her sister Mrs. Monash.

Mr. Thomas Beaver arrived home Saturday morning from New York, where he had been taking in the sights.

Donald Potter, of the Potter-Hoy Hardware Company, is off on a business trip to Winburne, Clearfield county.

Miss Marjorie Strohm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Strohm, of Centre Hill, is visiting friends in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Joseph Undercoffer and her daughter, Miss Clara, are visiting relatives and friends in Philadelphia.

Miss Maud Grieb, of State College, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Krumrine, of South Allegheny street Monday.

Mrs. Frank Lukenbach after visiting relatives in Bellefonte a few days last week returned to her home in Philipsburg on Sunday.

Mr. L. E. Swartz of Hublersburg, who is an applicant for Deputy Factory Inspector is circulating among his friends in Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Ripka, of Mill Hall, spent part of last week very pleasantly at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Ott on High street.

Recorder-elect John C. Rowe, of Philipsburg, was an arrival in town last Monday looking as chipper and happy as the birds in May.

Milton Kerns, the very able assistant in Frank Sasserman's tonsorial parlor, spent Thursday and Friday of last week at his home in Millheim.

Charles W. Tripple, of Pittsburg, who travels for the Weikle & Smith Spice Company, spent Sunday at his mother's home in this place.

Robert Garman, the well known Tyrone jeweler, spent Sunday with his venerable father, Daniel Garman, and other relatives in this place.

Charles E. Dorworth, of the Philadelphia *Press*, arrived in town Saturday on a visit to his parents Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Dorworth of East High street.

F. H. Cota, formerly Y. M. C. A. secretary at this place, but now of Pittsburg, Pa., was the guest over Sunday of Robert Irwin and family of North Spring street.

Ward Fleming after spending a most enjoyable Thanksgiving with his parents in Bellefonte, returned on Sunday afternoon to his studies at Haverford College.

Miss Lucy M. Potter is in Bellefonte again at the home of her brother, Mr. James H. Potter. Miss Potter has been spending a few months visiting friends in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mrs. Trafford, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Boger of Tyrone, mother and sister of Mrs. William J. Singer were arrivals in Bellefonte Wednesday being called here on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Singer.

Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Hiller, of Philadelphia, were arrivals in town on Monday. Mrs. Hiller will remain for sometime but the Doctor left Tuesday night for New York from which place he will sail for Cuba where he has business interests to look after.

Mr. John Dubbs Jr., of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with his parents in Bellefonte. We are glad to say John is gaining the confidence and goodwill of the people who employ him, as he was appointed last week Route Agent on the Middle Division for the Adams Express Company.

James G. Pletcher, who for sometime past, has been assisting Passenger Agent H. L. Hutchinson as telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad at this place, has received a deserved promotion, having been transferred to the train dispatchers office at Tyrone. Mr. Pletcher is a worthy young man and his many friends here are glad of his good fortune but sorry to lose him from our midst.

Mr. W. C. Patterson of State College spent Wednesday in town.

Miss Mame Fox attended a dance at Tyrone Thanksgiving evening.

Col. Edward J. Praner, of Tyrone, was an over Sunday visitor in town.

Newton Gordon, of Scranton, was an arrival in town Saturday morning.

Hon. John K. Thompson, of Philipsburg transacted business in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Noll, of State College, were visiting friends in town Wednesday.

Randolph Hoy, a student at State College, spent Thanksgiving at his home in this place.

Rev. A. A. Black, the Reformed pastor at Boalsburg, was a Bellefonte visitor Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sheffer, of Huntingdon, are visiting friends in Bellefonte this week.

Gen. and Mrs. James A. Beaver and son, Thomas, spent Thanksgiving Day in New York city.

John Toner Harris, of Altoona, spent Thanksgiving with his parents and brothers in this place.

County Superintendent of Schools C. L. Gramley, of Rebersburg, was a Bellefonte visitor Wednesday.

Ex-County Commissioner Thomas W Fisher, of Unionville, transacted business in town Wednesday.

Miss Nell Vanderslice, of Bloomsburg, was the guest over Sunday of her friend Miss Clara Anderson.

Mrs. Lizzie Sprow and two daughters, of Altoona, are visiting John Bryan, of North Spring street.

Mrs. James H. Potter, Miss Bertha Laurie and Janet Potter spent Wednesday in Williamsport.

James Bayard, one of the State College Times force, spent Thanksgiving Day at his home in this place.

Miss Elizabeth J. Stroop, of Milesburg, spent Thanksgiving Day with her friend Miss Gertrude Boose at Tyrone.

Dr. J. A. Thompson, of Stormstown, one of Half Moon township's staunch Republicans, was in town Monday.

Messrs. John M. Dale and Joseph L. Montgomery returned home Wednesday from a business trip to eastern cities.

Prof. David O. Etters, is attending a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order in Philadelphia this week.

Bert Robb, who is working for the Potter Abstract Company of Pittsburg, spent Thanksgiving at his home in this place.

Mrs. J. H. Meyer and children spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Meyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Stover at Rebersburg.

Mrs. Ralph Spigelmyer returned Monday evening from Williamsport where she had been visiting her daughter Mrs. John Hoffman.

Mr. C. H. Gearhart, agent for the Adams Express company at this place, spent Thanksgiving at his parents' home in Clearfield.

Rev. C. T. Aikens and A. Stine Walker, both of Pine Grove Mills, passed through Bellefonte Monday morning on their way to Lock Haven.

Wilson Gephart, a student at Cornell, and Ward Fleming, a student at Haverford, were Thanksgiving visitors at their homes in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gault, who have been visiting relatives in this place for the past two weeks, left Thursday afternoon for their home in Wilkinsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wetzel and their children, of Philipsburg, spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Wetzel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gerberich, of Thomas street.

William Grauer, of Altoona, was a Bellefonte visitor one day last week. He brought his little daughter, Miriam, who will pay her grandmother, Mrs. Newman, a visit.

Harry Robb, of Wall, Pa., is visiting his old home in this place. Harry has just been promoted from a fireman to engineer and his friends are correspondingly glad.

Dr. W. P. Shriner, Frank Williams, Robert Cole and Fred Blanchard were among the Bellefonters who attended the funeral of the late W. F. Cohick at McElhattan Wednesday.

Edward J. Eckenroth returned home Wednesday night from a business trip to Philadelphia and New York. While there he purchased a fine line of holiday goods for his store in this place

Guyer and Harry Stine returned to Pittsburg Monday afternoon after a two weeks visit at their home at Buffalo Run. Both young men are in the employ of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

Miss Grace Shieffler, left Friday morning for Sharon where she expects to spend the winter with her sistor Mrs. Charles Houser. Grace is one of our finest young ladies and we hope she will spend her time in that city in a most pleasant way.

Jacob Runkle and family, who have been residents of Bellefonte for many years, have gone to Youngstown, Ohio, where they will make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Runkle and son Will left Thursday afternoon and Miss May Friday morning. The many friends of the family in this place greatly regret their departure.

THE DAILY NEWS ENDORSED

Its Course in Opposition to Slot Machines Sustained by Ministerial Association.

The crusade of the Daily News against slot machines and other gambling devices in our midst deserves and ought to receive the united support of the moral and christian element in our community. We rejoice that the entire press of our town has shown antagonism to these evils which are despoilers of our youth and breeders of immorality.

We owe it to God and to humanity, to our laws and the morals of our town to wage a ceaseless warfare against this insidious evil until its absolute destruction shall be accomplished.

That these devices have been in operation in broad daylight and in some of the stores on some of our most prominent thoroughfares is a shocking revelation of our lethargy of conscience, and demands higher moral thinking and acting.

The Bellefonte Ministerial Association, in regular session, makes this deliverance, heartily commends the press, declares its conviction that the press has much to do with the creation of public opinion, pledges its hearty support, and uncompromisingly insists that the gambling machines must go.

Every resident member of the Association hereby subscribes his name.

Wilford P. Shriner, pastor Methodist Episcopal church, pres; H. C. Holloway, pastor Evangelical Lutheran church; George Israel Brown, Rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church; T. W. Perks pastor United Brethren church; W. H. Brown pastor United Evangelical church; Ambrose M. Schmidt, pastor St. John's Reformed church; R. C. Crittenden, missioner American Sunday School Union; L. B. Hindman General Secretary Young Men's Christian Association. T. J. Askew pastor African Methodist Episcopal church, Sec.

Meeting of the Ministerial Association.

The Bellefonte Ministerial Association convened Monday afternoon in Dr. Shriner's study. Ministers present Dr. Shriner, Dr. Holloway, Rev. Schmidt, G. I. Brown, W. H. Brown, Perks, Salters, Crittenden, T. J. Askew and Mr. Hindman Sec. of the Y. M. C. A.

Prayer was offered by Rev. G. I. Brown minutes read and approved.

Mr. Hindman Sec. of the Y. M. C. A. was elected and associate member. The regular paper for the day was postponed and Rev. Mr. Crittenden read a paper upon Sabbath desecration as practised by some of the merchants of Bellefonte. Which was unanimously endorsed by the association.

The president requested to appoint a committee to draft resolutions commending the local press for the stand they have taken against moral evils in the community.

Committee, Rev's G. I. Brown, H. C. Holloway and Ambrose Schmidt.

It was decided that the anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. be held in the M. E. Church on the 25 of Jan. 1903, and that all churches unite.

Rev. W. H. Brown was appointed to read at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned.

W. P. SHRINER, Pres.
T. J. ASKEW, Sec.

Justice Keichline is in Earnest.

Jim Delige, Billy Green, Sallie Green, Bob Green, Jennie Green and Mrs. Wm. Green appeared before Justice Keichline last Saturday to answer the charge of disorderly conduct and interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duty. These are the same parties who had a preliminary hearing early this week. After hearing the evidence Justice Keichline bound them over to court in the sum of $300 each. This case will now be left to a jury who will see that they get justice. Doubtless an effort will be made to have the matter "arranged" before that time, but it will be tried all the same.

The Matrimonial Market.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week by Register A. G. Archey:

Charles E. Ryman ..... Philipsburg
Catherine Herbert ..... Munson

Sidney Zaneth Reish ..... Wilkinsburg
Lottie Royer ..... Millheim

John D. Lontz ..... Pleasant Gap
Lydia E. Hoover ..... Millheim

George W. Woodring ..... Port Matilda
Irene A. Yeathers ..... Julian

UNCLAIMED LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain in the Bellefonte Post Office uncalled for Dec. 1, 1902:

Mrs. Sara Daughenbaugh, Annie Francis, Ida Graham, Mrs. John Hurford, Willie Annie Jackson, D. J. Slinger, Dr. J. K. Stites, K. Shafer, Andrew White.

Foreign letters, Milo Modertino.

When called for please say advertised.

W. W. MONTGOMERY, P. M.

—The Pittsburg Dispatch has published a special cable from Rome to the effect that Bishop Eugene A. Garvey, of Altoona, may be made coadjutor to Bishop Phelan, with right of succession.

—Furnished rooms for rent. Apply to Mrs. Edward Graham, North Allegheny street.